

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3-CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 190

LAST EDITION

## CANADA INTENDS TO TAX INCOMES BUT NO SAVINGS

Phrase "Conscription of Wealth"  
Defined by Government to  
Mean Only Legitimate Form  
of Taxing, No Levy on Thrift

OTTAWA, Ont.—Ever since the subject of conscription has been a live issue, a constant expression on the lips of members of Parliament and the people has generally been, "conscription of wealth," and the two local papers have split much ink and given up hundreds of columns of their space to instruct the public, from their respective points of view, as to the true inwardness of the expression. This has at last brought forth a statement from the Government.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon the Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, spoke as follows: "It has been officially drawn to the attention of the Government that the use of the expression 'conscription of wealth' in the debates in Parliament, and by the public and other bodies outside of Parliament and by the press in its news reports, has caused a certain uneasiness among those whose savings constitute a vital factor in the business and industrial life of the Dominion and are so essential to the credit and prosperity upon which our efforts in the continued prosecution of the war must largely depend.

"I desire to say on behalf of the Government that there need exist no apprehension on the part of the public that any action of a detrimental character will at any time be taken with respect to the savings of the Canadian public.

"On the contrary it will be the policy of the Government in the future as in the past to encourage in every way possible the exercise of the thrift and economy resulting in national savings which have enabled Canada to maintain her credit and improve her economical position during the war.

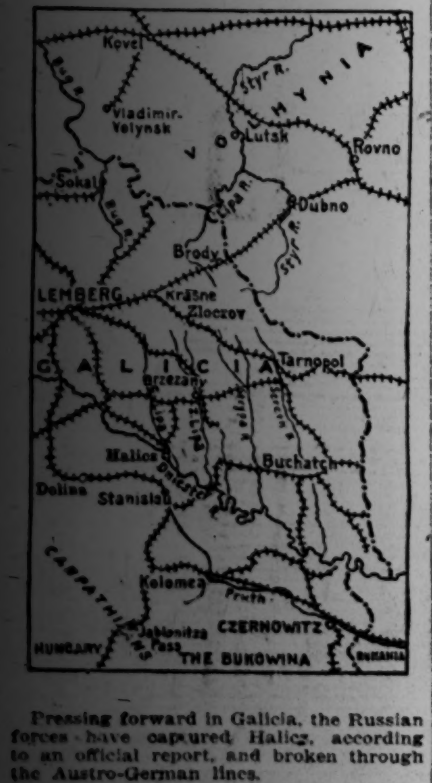
"Any taxation to which it may be necessary for the Government to resort, from time to time, will be in accordance with legitimate and established forms of taxation, sanctioned by the tradition and experience of British self-governing communities. This statement, therefore, must not be understood as precluding legislation providing for income taxation upon those whose incomes are such as

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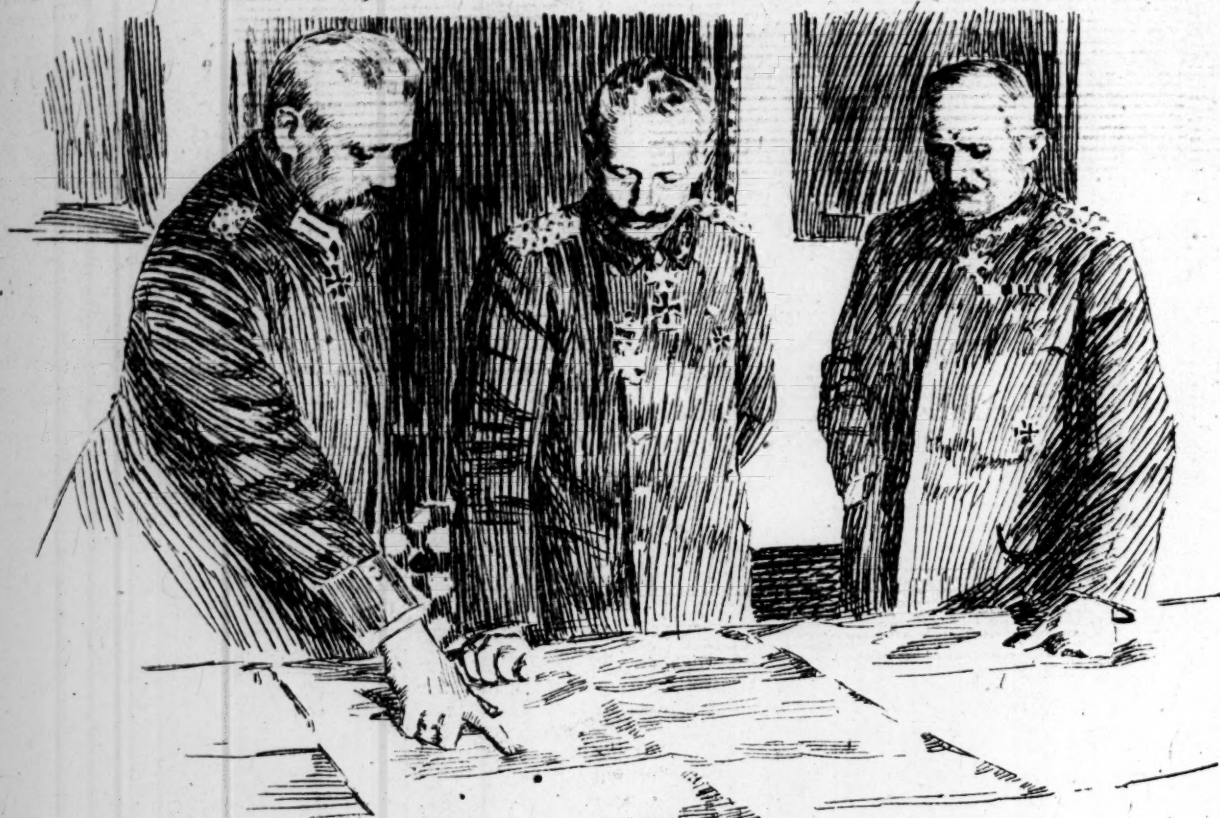
## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

An official statement from Petrograd announces that Halicz, the Galician town, which has been, for some days, menaced by the Russian advance, has been captured, "after a bitter contest." Petrograd adds that the Russians took a number of prisoners and more than 30 guns. Earlier reports stated that, in the direction of Dolina, the army of General Korniloff, who is in command of the Russian forces, continued its offensive, in the region west of Stanislaw. The Russians have taken several more villages and are steadily driving the Austro-Germans toward the River Lomnica. The capture of Halicz places General Korniloff in possession of a valuable bridgehead, drives a wedge in between the armies of General Kischab and General von Bothmer and seriously exposes the army of the latter on the southeast. Altogether, from July 2 to 8, the Russians have taken 14,000 prisoners and 55 guns, of which 12 were heavy pieces. Berlin reports that fighting activity has increased further north on the eastern front, in the neighborhood of Dvinsk, Riga and Smorgon. On the western front, the comparative lull of the past few days still

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Pressing forward in Galicia, the Russian forces have captured Halicz, according to an official report, and broken through the Austro-German lines.



German leaders in conference in Berlin

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is shown on the left, the Kaiser in the center and General von Ludendorff at the right.

## CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY FIRM

Declares Formula of Peace Without  
Annexations Unacceptable  
—Prussian Cabinet Members  
May Be Asked to Resign

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Although no official statement has as yet reached the outside world regarding Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's statement before the members of the Reichstag Committee, Berlin newspapers reaching Berne quote him as saying that "we cannot declare our peace terms," but "we can win if we hold out." He added that he considered it necessary to retain his post as Chancellor to protect "the fatherland from injury."

According to the summary of the Chancellor's speech published in the Lokal-Anzeiger, he said: "We must continue the war with our whole energies. I do not deny that we have great difficulties to overcome, but so have our enemies. We shall see whether their difficulties or ours are greater.

"I am sure that we can win if we hold out.

"Nothing was further from my intention than to cling to my post, but now it is a question of protecting the fatherland from injury, and for this reason I consider it necessary to retain my post."

The Berlin Tageblatt, according to

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## GREAT BRITAIN NOW INCREASING AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

Government Spokesman Says It Is  
Hoped to Make Raids Very  
Costly to Germany

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU  
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The question of Saturday's air raid was raised yesterday in the House of Lords by Lord Tenterden, who requested the appointment of a parliamentary committee to speed up the output of aeroplanes and who demanded that a large fleet of aeroplanes should be raised for home defense and for reprisals on German towns. He declared it was extraordinary that the raiders should not have been attacked on the coast and kept well away from London.

Lord Crew admitted that preference must be given to the demands of the army at the front, but said the impression should not be created that the sufferings and misfortunes of the people at home were of minor importance compared with the casualties at the front.

Lord Derby, for the Government, said the best way of giving protection was to increase the output of aeroplanes, which increase had been stupendous and was going on week by week. In fact, it was taxing to the utmost their training of pilots and provision of aerodromes. They hoped to make these raids so costly to Germany that it would not be worth while to continue them.

Mesopotamian Expedition  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons, today, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. A. Bonar Law, announced the institution of a new court of inquiry, composed of judges and military officials, to hear all charges against those involved in the Mesopotamian expedition, including members of the British Cabinet at that time.

Mr. Bonar Law announced also that all officials concerned had ceased their governmental functions pending a report from the new inquiry.

## PRICE ON HEAD OF CHANG HSUN

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU  
PEKIN, China (Monday)—The Government Gazette offers \$100,000 for the capture of Gen. Chang Hsun. The latter's troops are still in Pekin and the Republicans who surround the city are keeping themselves in hand and not entering the city, so as to avoid disturbances if possible.

The abduction decree has been postponed, negotiations being in progress between Tuan Chi-jui, appointed Prime Minister by Feng Kuo-cheng, Provisional President of the Republic, and Hsu Shih-chang, President of the Council of Elders, who has been asked to mediate.

## SOCIALISTS NOW EXPECT PASSES

Renewed Efforts Are for Permits  
to Go to Petrograd —Mr.  
Stokes Sees Demand for Formation  
of New Organization

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Coinciding with the news of the resignation of Rose Pastor Stokes and J. G. Stokes from the Socialist Party, and the development for a new Socialist group in America, a new element has entered into the Socialist situation as regards the participation of American Socialists in international conferences. This is the renewed effort by Morris Hillquit, Victor Berger and Algonon Lee, under whose leadership Mr. and Mrs. Stokes assert the American party, by opposing America's part in the war, has become undemocratic and un-American, to secure passports which would allow them to go to Europe and take part in such a conference.

It will be remembered that, some time ago, the State Department at Washington refused to grant passports to these men because of the strong suspicion that the Socialist conference at Stockholm was to be pro-German. Now the Russian Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies have invited these three Socialists to attend another international conference of the party in Petrograd.

It is the belief of Mr. Hillquit and his friends that Washington will not refuse them passports to a conference in an allied country. They say the Entente Powers will allow delegates to attend, and that there is no reason why American representatives should not be permitted to accept the invitation extended by their Russian comrades.

In this connection, Mr. Stokes on Tuesday gave to this bureau the following statement:

"I am firmly of the opinion that the United States was justified in withholding passports to a war conference in Stockholm from men who had announced themselves publicly as being vigorously opposed to the war policy of this Government. I firmly believe that their influence at Stockholm would have been prejudicial to the best interests of the democratic movement of the times, believing as I do that they would have sought to develop sentiment favorable to an immediate peace on terms now acceptable to Germany, and those terms would, in my judgment, be profoundly prejudicial to the future peace of the world.

"I see less objection to their being given passports to Petrograd, feeling confident that sentiments favorable to a peace between Russia and the present German Government would be given less weighty consideration at Petrograd than would have been given to those sentiments in Stockholm. I have no fear of the result of the Socialist congress at Petrograd. I was

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## BOSTON NAVY YARD INSPECTED

House Committee on Naval Affairs Visits Charlestown and Is  
Accorded Due Courtesies by  
Commandant and Officers

Marine barracks, workshops, and industrial equipment of the Charlestown Navy Yard and the naval reservists at Commonwealth Pier were inspected today by the House Committee on Naval Affairs of Congress. All employees at the navy yard were ordered to work an hour early today in order to allow the inspection tour to start without delay. The congressmen arrived at a late hour last night and at the beginning of the tour they were accorded full naval honors by Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the yard, his staff, commanding officers of the warships and heads of departments.

After inspecting the workshops the congressmen were taken by Commandant Rush to the marine barracks. Later the official party visited Commonwealth Pier where Lieutenant Hinkley ordered the 2400 naval reservists in white uniforms to assemble in double column company front on the viaduct along Summer Street Extension. They also inspected the Russian sailors and Congressmen Oliver, through an interpreter, Paul Schaefer, addressed the Russians and complimented them on their work.

On returning to the navy yard the congressmen were taken to Bunker Hill monument, which they ascended. They were later the guests of Mrs. Rush at a luncheon and the plans for the day provided for their departure late this afternoon.

Tennessee chairman of the committee, expressed much satisfaction at the evidences of cooperation between the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Federal Government as shown by the offer of Commonwealth Pier to the Navy Department for the period of the war and the construction of the new drydock in South Boston, which he stated, the members of the committee hoped would be rushed to completion.

Congressmen present beside Chairman Padgett are John A. Peters of Maine, Carl Vinson of Georgia, John R. Connelly of Kansas, Frederick C. Hicks of New York, Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland, Fred A. Britten of Illinois, Clifton N. McArthur of Oregon, William B. Oliver of Alabama, and James C. Wilson of Texas.

## SUBMARINE ATTACKS AMERICAN LINER

AN ATLANTIC PORT—An American liner arriving here today reported being attacked by a submarine on her last eastern voyage. June 30, a torpedo passing within 10 feet of her bow. American gunners fired three shots at the submarine, but could not tell whether any reached their mark. The attack was at 11 o'clock at night. Members of the crew believe that a forward port hole, left open accidentally, permitted enough light to show the submarine to sight the liner. A lookout sighted the wake of the torpedo. The engines were reversed and the ship's course shifted, the torpedo passing harmlessly by.

## EXTRA SESSION FOR FOOD LEGISLATION

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman today made public his proclamation for an extraordinary session of the Legislature. Both houses will convene Tuesday, July 31, at 8:30 p. m. The principal matter to be presented to the legislators is the food control bill, which, it is expected, will be ready for action when the Legislature convenes.

## NEW SO. BOSTON LINE IS ORDERED

Massachusetts Public Service  
Commission Orders Double-  
Tracking of Pleasant Street to  
Facilitate Travel in District

Establishment of a double line of street car tracks in Pleasant Street and trolley service connecting the southern portal of the Tremont Street subway with the tracks to South Boston on Broadway Extension, is required of the Boston Elevated Railway in an order issued today by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission.

This service will give a direct connection between the subway portal and Broadway Extension. The building of less than 500 feet of track will result, it is estimated, in saving nearly half a mile detour that must be made at present by cars going to South Boston by way of the Tremont Street subway. From three to five minutes will be saved in eliminating the trip the cars now make southward up Shawmut Avenue, eastward across Dover Street, and northward back to Broadway. The new route will be straight eastward.

The commission's order recites that "Pleasant Street forms a continuation of Broadway Extension, one of the important thoroughfares leading to South Boston. Under the provisions of Chapter 591 of the Acts of 1911, Pleasant Street was widened by the city to a width of 60 feet. It appears that one of the chief reasons for this improvement was to make possible better street railway transportation between South Boston and the city proper by the establishment of a new street railway route from Washington Street to Park Square, connecting with the route already existing on Broadway Extension and with the Tremont Street subway at the southern portal.

In February, 1916, the Boston City Council petitioned to the Legislature for the passage of an act to permit the granting of street railway locations on Pleasant Street without assessing the Elevated for a share of the improvement cost. The legislation was passed, but the Elevated took no steps to secure the locations.

May 1 last the commission held a hearing on the petition of South Boston citizens who asked that street car connections be established on Pleasant Street between the subway and the tracks on Broadway Extension. The assistant corporation counsel of the city of Boston and the Boston City Council also urged the improvement.

In objection counsel for the Elevated argued that the Dorchester tunnel will provide all necessary South Boston service when it is opened, and that the cost of operating this tunnel would preclude entering into any expense for "duplication of service." The commission in its order today rules that "reasonable service for the South Boston district will call for direct connection with the Tremont Street subway by at least one surface line, even after the tunnel is opened for use."

## SWEDEN PROTESTS SINKING OF SHIPS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—Sweden today instructed her minister at Berlin to lodge formal protest with Germany against the torpedoing of Swedish fishing vessels.

## CRUISER GOEBEN ATTACKED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Direct hits on the Turkish-German cruiser Goeben were made in an aerial attack against the Turco-German fleet in the Golden Horn, according to an Admiralty announcement today. The attacking squadron of aeroplanes suffered no losses.

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## ARGENTINA HEARS FROM GERMANY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The German Minister conferred with President Irigoyen today. All comment was refused by officials.

Local reports had it that Germany had acquiesced in Argentina's demands for immediate payment of indemnities for Argentine ships sunk by Germany's submarines and promise of future immunity of shipping.

Contrary to this, Amsterdam advices received here insisted that Berlin had returned a refusal, insuring a speedy break in diplomatic relations between Germany and Argentina.

## REPORT MADE ON PRINT PAPER

Federal Trade Commission Re-  
news Its Recommendations  
That Manufacturing Plants  
Run on Government Account

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Replying to the Senate resolution relative to the news print paper investigation, the Federal Trade Commission has sent a statement detailing its action heretofore, and giving the results of its investigation. It renews its recommendation "that the print paper mills, and mechanical and chemical wood pulp mills of the country should operate on Government account, as should also distributing agencies connected with that industry, so that prices might be based on cost of production, plus a fair profit per ton, and not on panic market conditions, and the distribution of paper be equitably made in the interests of all publishers of the United States."

It also recommends cooperative action by Canada, failing which an embargo should be placed on importation of news print paper from Canada, except through a Government buying agency.

"Such legislation," the commission says, "would speedily and effectively remedy the whole situation so as to bring practical and immediate relief." The commission says "any order that it might issue in any proceeding must be made by on process of law and pursuant to terms expressly provided in Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, and Section 11 of the Clayton Act, which require that the commission shall file its complaint in any matter, containing a notice of hearing upon a day at least 30 days after service of said complaint; that it shall make its findings of fact and its order predicated thereupon."

"The commission apprehends that there is some misunderstanding of its report as to violation of the Clayton Act in matter of price discriminations. 'There are disparities in prices which are not discriminations of illegal character. Prices of individual manufacturers and jobbers were scrutinized by the commission with great care, to determine whether there existed discriminations which might be considered violations of the Clayton act.'

The report shows that disparities in prices paid by publishers were mainly because they were buying from different manufacturers, sales agents or jobbers, or some publishers sought large quantities of paper on long-term contracts, made at some prior date, while others were buying smaller quantities in open market from manufacturers or jobbers, who, in some cases, were selling at a great advance on cost.

"The commission again earnestly invites the Senate's attention to the serious condition confronting the public and the newspapers. It is of paramount importance that the great body of newspaper publishers shall procure print paper at a fair price, based on cost and a fair and reasonable profit. Such a price will enable them to continue in business and serve the public efficiently."

## HOOVER WARNS AGAINST WORK OF SPECULATORS

He Says They Will Control  
Prices Unless Congress Acts at  
Once—Urges Passage of Food  
Bill in Letter to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert Hoover sent a letter to the President on Tuesday in which he urged that unless strong and efficient Government action is taken immediately the farmers and the consumers of the United States will face a situation even more serious than that which now besets them. There is undernourishment at industrial centers, he said, because of the cost of food.

In the face of this condition the bureau of markets of the Department of Agriculture made known figures Tuesday bearing on the amounts of meats and poultry, eggs, etc., now in cold storage that prove beyond question the fact that speculators are storing away food that the people need this minute in order to line their pockets with profits filched from the masses.

The facts are known to Congress and the President, while Mr. Hoover and all the machinery prepared and geared for the handling of the situation, are waiting till the last of the members at the Capitol has had the opportunity to get his name and a prepared speech into the Congressional Record. Farmers are paid only \$1.51 a bushel for wheat, Mr. Hoover says, that sold at \$2.25 in Chicago. "We are practically helpless," he says, "to safeguard either the farmer or the consumer until the pending legislation is passed. The experience this year in rampant speculation, extortionate profits and the prospect of even narrower supplies than the 1916 harvest," says the letter, "must cause the deepest anxiety."

The letter of Mr. Hoover comes after the Senate has agreed to vote on President Wilson's food control bill on July 21, five weeks after its submission to Congress as an urgent war measure. President Wilson on Tuesday night authorized the publication of the letter, which follows:

"July 10, 1917.

"Dear Mr. President:

"In response to your request, I send you herewith the following notes compiled by myself and my associates upon the present situation with regard to wheat.

"1. The 1917 harvest promises to yield 678,000,000 bushels. The normal internal consumption and seed requirement (assuming a carry-over of same volume in 1918 as in 1917), amounts to about 600,000,000 bushels, thus leaving a theoretical export balance of 78,000,000 bushels. The conservation measures are already having a marked effect, and it is not too much to hope that the national saving may be 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels, and therefore the export balance increased to say 148,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels.

"2. The experience this year in rampant speculation, extortionate profits and the prospect of even narrower supplies than 1916 harvest and carry-over, must cause the deepest anxiety to better proof of the hardship worked upon our people during the past year need be adduced than the recitation of the fact that the producer received an average of \$1.51 per bushel for the 1916 wheat harvest; yet wheat has been as high as \$3.25 at Chicago, and the price of flour has been from time to time based upon this speculative price of wheat, so that through one evil cause or another, the consumer has suffered from 50 to 100 per cent, and the producer gained nothing. After much study and investigation, it is evident that this unbearable increase in the margin between producer and consumer is due to not only rank speculation, but more largely to the wide margin of profit demanded by every link in the chain, to insure them from the great hazards of trade in the widely fluctuating and dangerous price situation during a year when all normal stabilization has been lost through the interruption of world trade and war. All these factors render it vitally necessary to initiate systematic measures which will absolutely eliminate all possibility of speculation, cure extortionate profits and effect proper distribution and restriction on exports to a point within our own protection. These measures cannot be accomplished by punitive prosecutions of evildoers, but only by proper and anticipatory organization and regulation all along the distribution chain.

"3. During recent months the allied governments have consolidated their buying into one hand, in order that they might relieve the burden of speculation from their own consumers, and as the restricted exports to neutrals are but a minor item, the export price, if not controlled, is subject to the will of the allied buyer, so that in a great measure the American producer is left to that buyer's judgment and is without voice. Furthermore, in normal circumstances, United States and Canadian wheat is moved to Europe largely in the fall months, such shipments averaging about 40,000,000 bushels per month and relieving a corresponding flow from the farms into the interior terminals. This year, owing to the shortage of shipping, the

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## NEW REGIME IN SPAIN DEMANDED

Army Starts Agitation by Demand Giving Government 12 Hours' Notice—Senor Dato to Make Stand for Old Order

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—With the Minister of War against him, with an amazing ultimatum from the army at Barcelona, and with political, international and every other kind of governmental difficulty pressing hard, Senor Garcia Prieto, as has already been cabled by The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau, in spite of appeals from every political leader except Maura, has been unable to continue in the premiership, and gave a final answer in the negative to the King. The crisis, which, as politicians agree, is the most intense Spain has known for 40 years, has found a delicate and precarious solution in the acceptance of the task of forming a ministry by Senor Eduardo Dato, the Conservative leader, whose last Government, strangely enough, fell upon the question of army reform in December, 1915, after a memorable scene in the Cortes. The retiring Garcia Prieto ministry has been in office only seven weeks, but, as was clearly set forth in The Christian Science Monitor at the outset, was never expected to endure for long. It is singular that Senor Dato should now come back to power when, for the moment, a military issue is paramount, and that without any special favor of the army.

As previously cabled, Senor Dato had come into mention frequently lately as the likely Premier again, but the foundations of government in Spain have been so thoroughly shaken by the German depredations and intrigues, by internal difficulties and discontent, and the consciousness that Spain, in regard to the war, is neither doing justice to herself nor anything else, that they are now in a crumbling and wholly unstable state. It is hardly too much to say that Senor Dato is about to make a last stand for the old order, and as it is almost certain to fail, one may look for a great upheaval in the near future, with the probability of the nation entering the war at the same time for her own salvation.

If she suddenly decided on the latter course, then Count de Romanones might join Senor Dato in a coalition ministry, and with great constitutional reforms then entered upon, the situation might be saved to a large extent for the existing régime. But it is clear that the reforming spirit which has been smoldering for some time is now breaking out in every direction.

It is not at all prompted by direct hostility to the Crown or the King's personality, for His Majesty is considered able, conscientious and sympathetic, and is popular, but the governmental system is corrupt and inefficient. The most flagrant abuses are combined with shameful inefficiency, and it is the autocratic and reactionary element in Spanish society that is responsible. The democracy has been repressed, and in the closing of the Cortes, despite insistent demands from various sections for their reopening, and the free discussion of the difficulties of the time, this democracy has been treated with contempt.

In the last hours of Garcia Prieto's Ministry, there were demands from two or three quarters that Parliament should instantly be reopened. Now the cry is common that the whole system of Spanish government must be rooted up and changed, must be made constitutional and democratic, and the country must be organized for efficiency and justice in every department. Unexpectedly the army has made the first demand, but the same spirit is active in every department of national life, and particularly a general strike of the first magnitude is threatened. The army's action has been advantageous, in that it has forced the Government in a way that perhaps no other section of the community could have done so quickly and effectively. These are the difficulties and dangers that beset the new Ministry, and they are being freely expressed in print and in speech, as not for ages past.

Senor Alba, General Weyler and Senor Maura were mentioned as possible chiefs of government in the last hours of the crisis. Maura seemed to possess a Germanophile interest, and his supporters affect to be highly indignant at the present settlement, while Don Antonio, himself, in a characteristic way, creeps to the background.

The new Premier is not very definite upon the war. In his last Government he was considered to be evenly balanced, a determined neutralist in the face of who saw some merit in being friendly to Germany. He is not a pronounced Ententeophile like the Count de Romanones, but still he is friendly to France and England and knows that Spanish interests can only be served by joining them. He is not a strong man fired with any reforming spirit, but he has tact and a large fund of conservative wisdom, and it has been freely stated in political circles of late that if Spain had to enter the war on the side of the Allies it would be better for the country if she did it under Dato, than anyone else, for then there would be final certainty that it was a thoroughly fair and national, and not a passionate decision. He has a good understanding with the Count de Romanones.

The military manifesto which has largely precipitated the present state of affairs is a sensational document. Just when Senor Garcia Prieto was congratulating himself that General Marina, the Captain-General at Barcelona, had swooped over the difficulties, the Committee of Defense of the Infantry virtually gave the Govern-

ment 12 hours' notice. It was such an ultimatum that no government has known in Spain since the stormy seventies.

"The army," it stated, "makes its appeal and waits in its quarters and in every garrison of Spain for the result of its petition within the space of 12 hours." In the same manifesto the Committee of Defense employed the words that "the whole of the army for the last time expressed respectfully its desire to remain under discipline," while in the next sentence demands were stated, and at the finish there was the remark that the army "would not fall in its consideration for the authority constituted by the will of the nation."

The firm intention of this manifesto was clear, and by this time it had become notorious that the disaffection had spread to other branches of the army, and that the utmost determination existed. The Government demands that the Committee of Defense should be dissolved were ignored, and in return the ultimatum was fired into Madrid. Then the Government fell under it.

The newspapers exhibit the general anxiety. El Imparcial, the moderate Liberal organ, careful and authoritative, says that it is not enough to declare from on high that there is nothing the matter, to overcome the formidable problems which are presented, the revolutionary ferment which grows in the midst of social decomposition and the threat of hunger. The danger cannot be calmed with such words as that there is nothing the matter. It will call for prompt revelation of what injustices, what abuses of power have been endured; of what human scorn and of what legislative immorality the masses who appeared powerless only because they were silent, have been the butt of. The Republican Journal El Pais, exercising a certain moderation, declares that there exists a duality of control in the country, and both powers are acting outside the Constitution. It again the Journal says: "We find ourselves in a dilemma, either the supreme committee of defense of the infantry controls, or all the committees must be dissolved, because justice and equity cannot reign in a State which is unable to command its army, and the same may be said of education, justice, public administration and all the other established bodies."

Apart from this, after their message of the 1st of June, all branches of the service, infantry, artillery, cavalry, declare that they are resolved to demand that justice and equity alone shall reign in the army. These noble aspirations cannot be allowed to appear as if they should be applied exclusively to the army. The Spanish people have like pretensions and demand that in the future equity and justice only shall rule in Spain, without which there can be neither nation nor army.

Alarming rumors prevail. It is stated definitely that a deputation of all the regiments stationed at Madrid, except those specially attached to the King, has gone to Barcelona and placed itself at the disposal of the protesting regiments there.

Senor Dato has now formed his Cabinet as follows: Foreign Minister, Marques de Lima; Finance, Senor Bugallal; Interior, Senor Sanchez Guerra; War, Senor Primo de Rivera; Marine, Senor Florez; Justice, Senor Burgos Mazo; Public Works, Viscount Eza; Public Instruction, Senor Andrade.

## ITALIAN SHIPOWNERS DISCUSS CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENOA, Italy.—An important meeting, which was attended by representatives from most of the larger Italian seaports and a number of senators and deputies, has been held at the Chamber of Commerce at Genoa to consider the present condition of the Italian mercantile marine. The proposed legislation, directed against those captains who kept their ships in port, on the pretext of the need for repair, in order to avoid the submarine menace, was considered. Signor Canepa addressed the meeting and dealt with some views he had expressed in an interview given by him to a representative of the Giornale d'Italia on his return from Paris and London and which had been considerably criticized. The condemnation he had expressed, had, he said, only concerned the small minority of shipowners who intentionally kept their ships in port and in this way endangered the welfare of their country. That condemnation, he repeated, was sure that the great majority of shipowners, conscious of their duty towards their country, and far from siding with the guilty ones, would recognize that no penalty, however severe, would be equivalent to the harm caused to their own country by those who did not, in war time, make the utmost use of their ships.

An animated discussion followed which concluded with the approval of an order of the day affirming the solidarity of the classes concerned in shipping which, it was stated, had given frequent proofs that they possessed ample recognition of the high duties, the sacrifices and of the unity incumbent upon them. It declared that the contemplated legislation, imposing penalties on those who were guilty of the crime of not making full use of their ships, should not apply to cases of neglect or incompetence, for with the present difficulty of obtaining material for repairs and of completing such repairs in a specified time, the way might be opened for grave mistakes to be made and the whole class of captains and shipowners subjected to an intolerable condition of things. Reasons were advanced for a revision of the system of indemnities, and the order of the day concluded with the decision to call on their parliamentary representatives for assistance and to appoint a commission to approach the Govern-

## BALKAN POSITION IS SUMMARIZED

Review of Events Leading to the Salonika Expedition Given With Forecast of Possible Course of Action by Allies

By The Christian Science Monitor Balkan correspondent, recently returned from Athens

LONDON, England.—Considerable interest continues to be concentrated on the Salonika Expedition. The title itself is somewhat of a misnomer, for the large allied army at present stationed in the Balkan Peninsula spreads out in fanlike formation from its base at Salonika to a line which stretches, roughly speaking, from Monastir, across what is known as the Terna Bend, through Ghevghelli and Doiran, and thence along the Struma Valley to the sea. It should, therefore, really be called the Macedonian or Balkan Expedition. In the absence of any definite news of an advance towards the Belgrade-Constantinople Railway, which should, of course, be the offensive object of the expedition, it is not unnatural that thoughts should sometimes turn to what might have happened in the Balkans had the Allies played their cards differently.

Running briefly over the past, it will be recollected that there have been divers times of crisis in the history of events in the Peninsula. The first of these may be put as far back as November, 1914, when the Austrian armies had so far penetrated into Serbia that no reasonable person could have anticipated the marvelous manner in which the Serbs eventually turned on their adversary and drove him in headlong flight from the country. During the period of the Serbian retreat the assistance of the Greek Army would have been of vital importance, and Viscount Grey made an effort to obtain this support. M. Venizelos was, however, very rightly influenced by the attitude of Bulgaria, which he already assumed to be hostile, and he was unable to consent to the entry of Greece into the conflict unless sufficient allied troops were sent to parry an eventual attack on Salonika by Bulgaria. This guarantee force was not sent for two reasons. Firstly, it was very doubtful whether the Allies had the troops to spare, and secondly, Viscount Grey persistently accepted the declarations of the Bulgarian statesmen at their face value, and was apparently convinced that that country would ultimately join forces with the Allies. This erroneous conception, indeed, dictated the Allies' policy in the Balkans from the very commencement of hostilities, with what results are now apparent to all the world.

During the first nine months of 1915 the Austrian menace against Serbia was always present, but in the spring an immediate risk was removed by the Russian operations in Galicia. At this epoch the wise course would have been to make a determined attempt to smash Austria entirely, and this could have been done had a force of say 100,000 Anglo-French troops been sent to Macedonia in order to insure the neutrality of Bulgaria. Had this step been taken, the Serbs could have been sent into Hungary, backed up by the Anglo-French contingent, and the writer has every reason to state that the Greek Army would have joined in and followed up in the rear. The assurance of Bulgarian neutrality and the presence of strong Russian and Serbian contingents in Hungary would doubtless have also brought in Rumania at this juncture. It is even probable that in such circumstances Bulgaria would have torn up her arrangements with the Central Powers and become a party to the general Balkan advance, taking her reward at the expense of Turkey.

This scheme was, however, rejected, and nothing was done to strengthen Serbia, save Viscount Grey's abortive and disastrous attempts to purchase Bulgarian assistance at the cost of Serbian and Greek territory. These measures were taken, of course, with the very best intentions in the world, but a truer grasp of the Balkan situation would have demonstrated their futility from the very commencement.

When the combined Austro-German Bulgarian attack on Serbia commenced in the early days of October, 1915, the Allies were totally unprepared to assist their ally or to make the necessary concentration of forces which would have brought in Greece in conformance with the Graeco-Serbian treaty. The fact seems to be overlooked that the moment this attack in strength was opened, it was certain that the combined forces of the Central Powers and Bulgaria would secure possession of the Belgrade-Constantinople Railway, and thus enable munitions to be sent through to Turkey. The importance of this consideration was due to the fact that at that time the only chance of forcing the Dardanelles lay in Turkey's lack of supplies. In short, the Gallipoli enterprise was doomed the moment that this combined attack opened against Serbia, and the logical course was to place immediately a strong allied army in the Salonika district, push it up as far as Uskub, meet the retiring Serbs and proceed to a joint attack in order to recover possession of the Oriental Railway.

Had sufficient troops been landed immediately it is probable that King Constantine would have been unable to keep Greece quiet. The difficulty was to find the necessary forces. They could not be spared from France, military opinion was opposed to any weakening of the armies in Egypt, and as we know, there set in a régime of hesitation and delay.

But it will be remembered that the Gallipoli expedition had, by the evolution of events, already failed in its purpose, and the difficulty might have been overcome by immediately evacuating the peninsula and trans-

porting the troops there stationed to Macedonia. This plan, however, was not adopted. Very feeble and totally insufficient detachments were landed at Salonika. The Serbs accommodated their strategy to the advice given by the allied general staffs and were unable to beat their way down to Monastir.

This failure opened up another alternative. Instead of dispatching detachments to Salonika, the Allies might have turned their attention to the Adriatic, in which direction the bulk of the Serbian armies had been obliged to retreat. It is seen now, though it was apparently not recognized in official circles at the time, that Germany's principal ambition was to secure control of the Balkan Peninsula and to destroy Serbia, which for a score of years had been the shadow across the Pan-German dream of "Berlin-Bagdad." The importance of acting from a base on the Adriatic was twofold. Firstly, a great part of the Serbian Army, which ultimately perished, could have been saved, and a direct and progressive menace could have been built up against the enemy occupation of Serbia, and secondly, it would have assured them possession of Mt. Lovtchen, which dominated what is now the great Austrian submarine base of Cattaro, and to a lesser extent also the open roadstead of San Giovanni de Medua.

In this connection, Italy might have rendered very prompt and precious service, and it is now generally realized in that country that it was a fatal mistake to allow Lovtchen to fall into Austrian hands. They might, without delay, have fortified this outstanding summit, which could speedily have been rendered impregnable, and the Allies could then have availed themselves of the Port of San Giovanni. This, as has been already said, is but an open roadstead, but a temporary breakwater could have been made by sinking a few merchant ships, and it was seen at Gallipoli that what facility engineers can construct a satisfactory port under the stress of war, now the difficulties of this proceeding should not be underrated. There are no roads leading from the Adriatic to Serbia, and of course no railways; but the Drin Valley offers facilities for railway construction, and with a certain amount of foresight the material could have been prepared so that an iron way could have been pushed forward almost as quickly as the troops could advance. Support of this description would have enabled the Serbs to hold out with greatly increased stubbornness, and the vital communications of the advance could have been laid up the Drin River, thence to Diakova, and along the road thence to Mitrovitza, where the junction would have been made with the Uskub-Mitrovitza section of the Oriental Railway.

Whether such strategy could be employed today is questionable. The Adriatic is infested with submarines which are based at Pola and Cattaro, the latter being in its turn dominated by Mt. Lovtchen. It would, therefore, be exceedingly difficult to dispatch the necessary materials for the transformation of San Giovanni de Medua into a military port, more dangerous still to convoy troop ships across the Adriatic, and exceedingly risky to deploy in that sea the battle-ships and monitors which would be necessary to recapture San Giovanni by a naval attack. The other alternative is to dispute even in a small degree the German possession of the Balkan Peninsula by remaining in Macedonia, and when the opportune occasion arrives and the necessary men and materials can be spared, push steadily northward to Uskub and on to Nish, at which point the communications of the Central Powers with Constantinople could be interrupted.

## LABOR DEPUTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation, consisting of Mr. William Anderson, M. P., Mr. R. Smillie and other representatives of the Scottish Miners Federation, together with representatives of the committee of the Scottish Labor Party, and of the parliamentary committee of the Scottish Trade Union Congress, have waited on the Home Secretary for the purpose of protesting against the disenfranchisement of lodgers in Scotland, in so far as their vote in connection with local government is concerned, which will result from the Representation of the People Bill. The statement was made that the number of lodgers who would be disenfranchised would not be less than 39,000. The deputation also made a claim for labor representation on the Boundary Commission. The Home Secretary, who was accompanied by the Secretary for Scotland, said he could at present hold out no hopes that their wishes would be met, as the matter would have to be discussed in Parliament.

## REFORMATION ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany.—It is announced that the Bavarian authorities have signified their willingness to facilitate the celebration in Bavaria of the quarter-century of the Reformation on Oct. 31 next. King Ludwig has given his assent to the holding of special services in Protestant churches and schools on that day, and to the making of a collection throughout Bavaria, on behalf of church property and congregations affected by the war. Meanwhile the Bavarian Government has consented to grant a holiday to all Protestant officials and schools on the date of the anniversary.

## WAR MEASURES IN LOUISIANA

Joint Committee on Military Affairs Prepares Draft of Laws to Be Submitted to Legislature—Aliens Affected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—Fourteen war measures to be considered at the special session of the Louisiana Legislature were approved by the Joint Committee on Military Affairs, at a conference held with Governor Pleasant. There may be some slight changes in draft, but the policy of the bills, it is said, will be retained. They are as follows:

Declaring a moratorium for soldiers and sailors during the war and six months thereafter; Requiring registration of aliens under such regulations as the Governor may direct; requiring householders and hotel keepers to notify the authorities of the presence of aliens; empowering the Governor to formulate and impose rules of personal identification and fixing a fine not to exceed \$1000, or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, for violations of the act, and making it unlawful for alien enemies to have fire arms or explosives and giving them five days after promulgation of the act to dispose of them, under penalty of \$100 to \$5000 fine and from 60 days to one year imprisonment, or both.

Prohibiting any person from damaging or injuring water or food supplies or provisions used by troops. The penalty is \$500 to \$5000 fine and one to three years in prison. Prohibiting interference with gas, electric, telephone or telegraph plants or the transmission of their products. The penalty is from \$500 to \$5000 fine, and from one to five years in prison.

Prohibiting destruction of, or damage to, bridges to delay or hinder the passage of troops, under penalty of from \$500 to \$5000 fine and from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Declaring the use of explosives to injure persons or property a crime, in certain cases capital. Authorizing the Governor to provide for the public safety of the State and to organize all of the State's resources for that purpose. Public officials are required to furnish the Governor with all information desired.

Making it unlawful to interfere with or discourage enlistments. The penalty is from \$100 to \$500 and from three months to one year in the Parish jail.

Forbidding vagrancy, the law to affect all male persons from 16 to 60 years of age. This law would require every one affected by it to have an occupation. Possession of money or the ability and willingness of a relative to support an accused could not be urged as a defense. Inability to secure employment must be promptly reported to the Council of Defense, to afford immunity from arrest and punishment.

## SPANISH SHIPBUILDING COMPANY EXPANDS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The annual meeting has been held of the Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval, the huge shipbuilding corporation which, organized at the outset under British direction, has the full quality of a national institution of the first order. Senor Javier Gil y Becerril presided, and representatives of many of the foremost financial and commercial institutions in Spain were present. A dividend of 7 per cent was passed.



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and there were congratulations upon the good business done by the Sociedad and the excellent way in which it had been managed. The report explained the work that was being done in the dockyards at Sestao (Bilbao) and Matagorda (Cadiz) and in the State dockyards at El Ferrol, Carraca and Cartagena. In the case of the two first there are 11 ships being constructed with a total tonnage of more than 80,000 for the Campana Transatlantica, the Transmediterranea, Altos Hornos, Duro-Pelguera and others. The State dockyards were chiefly engaged in work for the Navy, including the building of a battleship, three cruisers, four destroyers, eight torpedo boats, six submarines, and a large quantity of mines, projectiles and other war material.

The report urged the convenience and the absolute necessity of the Sociedad proceeding without delay to the manufacture itself, so as to be independent of foreign supply, of all forged parts, molded pieces, and every kind of special steel, as well as of bronze, copper and brass. It was necessary that the Sociedad should enter upon the production of these essential materials upon a definite and complete system, for it was suffering a serious prejudice through their scarcity. A metallurgical establishment must therefore be set up, dedicated to these auxiliary industries and complementary to the naval construction.

This would not to any extent whatever enter into competition with corresponding industries at present in existence, but would serve to increase the general production and realize the ideal by which the Sociedad was inspired, upon its constitution, of emancipating and nationalizing Spanish naval construction in its entirety, and constructing in Spain from beginning to end Spanish ships of Spanish materials. The Sociedad hoped that this new phase of its business, so necessary to its own prosperity and independence, would be the solid base of a great industrial development which would contribute efficaciously to make Spain independent of foreign countries in regard to the production of all elements for the defense of her coasts and frontiers and the armament of her Army and Navy. These new establishments and workshops would be constructed on the best foreign models, and whilst dedicated mainly to the production of materials for the Army and Navy, would be so disposed that in times of peace they could be devoted largely to the assistance of Spanish civilian industries, and would thus firmly strengthen the industrial progress and independence of Spain.

The general meeting of the Sociedad approved of the scheme, and on the proposition of the Count del Mora de Calatrava, supported by the Marques de Aldama and others, the council was given full authorization to take all necessary steps, financial and otherwise, for the execution of the scheme.

## Half-Yearly Sale Of Stein-Bloch Summer Suits

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## REFERENDUM ON SUFFRAGE ASKED FOR IN NEBRASKA

Petitions in Circulation—Women's Triumph in Legislature Is Threatened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The triumph achieved by the woman suffragists at the last session of the Legislature in securing the right to vote for President and Vice-President and for city and county officers is threatened by the recourse of the opposition to the referendum. Petitions are now in circulation asking that the question of whether this shall become the settled policy of the State be referred to the voters at the next annual election in 1918. As the law was passed without the emergency clause, the filing of a petition with one-tenth of the total number of men who voted at the last election suspends its operation until ratified by the voters. This will necessitate the securing of 30,290 votes distributed so that at least 5 per cent shall come from each of two-fifths of the counties in the State.

The associations of women opposed to suffrage are backing the referendum petition, and those in favor of it are claiming that the German-American Alliance is furnishing the signers. The suffragists have issued appeals to voters not to sign, on the ground that it will be an act of disloyalty, because just now the aid of the women of the State is being enlisted on behalf of the conservation of food supply and other preparation for war.

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## CONVENTION HAS SHORT SESSION

Delegates Revising Massachusetts Constitution Hear Reports From Several Committees and Adjourn to July 17

When the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention reconvenes on Tuesday, July 17, most of the important subjects before the convention will have been threshed out in committee and will be ready for discussion by the delegates as a whole. Yesterday's session was about an hour in length, the delegates deciding to adjourn to 1 p. m. next Tuesday so that the convention would not be in session while committees were holding their public hearings.

During the session yesterday, many adverse reports were received from committees on subjects on which public hearings have been held. An order of Mr. Luce of Waltham was adopted for a docket for the committee of the whole in which the reports of committees shall be arranged as nearly as possible in the order in which they are treated in the constitution.

An order of Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley was adopted that the committee on form and phraseology consider whether the term "General Court" should not be changed to "Legislature" and "Supreme Judicial Court" changed to "Supreme Court."

Petitions were received from the First Baptist Church, Framingham, and the First Baptist Church, Franklin, in support of the Anderson anti-sectarian amendment.

Joseph M. Sullivan, who was successful in his contest for a seat from the Fourth Suffolk District, took his oath of office. Later he was assigned to the Committee on Liquor Traffic.

Consideration was postponed indefinitely of an order introduced by Mr. Shaw of Revere to have President Lowell of Harvard and William Jennings Bryan address the convention. "Ought not to pass" was reported by the judiciary committee on the resolution to abolish the office of notary public and the office of justice of the peace as officers under the constitution; against the amendment to limit the power of the courts to declare statutes to be unconstitutional; against abolition of capital punishment.

The suffrage committee reported against the amendment to prohibit the use of party designation at party primaries; against the amendment that no ballots be counted in elections except those on which all candidates were voted for.

The committee on Public Affairs reported against limiting franchises to 25 years; against empowering cities and towns to acquire and operate public utilities; against the public ownership of all public utilities and for the conservation of the water powers of the State.

The committee on bill of rights reported against the petition for recognition of God as the source of all authority; against the amendment to change the preamble of the constitution; "ought not to pass" on prohibition of discrimination on account of sex in connection with business and professions.

The committee on judicial procedure reported that the author of the amendment for trial by jury in all cases involving over \$500 wished to withdraw it. The report was accepted. The committee on General Court reported against the amendment that the apportionment of representatives shall be based on population and against changing the method of apportionment of members of the Legislature; also that the amendment giving the Legislature power to regulate smells, sights and sounds ought not to pass.

The committee on elections reported on the petition of T. L. Connolly of Boston for the appointment of a committee on credentials that no action was required.

Several subjects were transferred from one committee to another, the latter being considered the more appropriate to handle the subject in each case.

The committee on county and district government held morning and afternoon sessions yesterday of the hearing on the resolution to abolish county commissioners. The abolition was favored by Joseph Walker, Robert A. Dean of Fall River and Louis Swig of Taunton. The plan was opposed by George Fred Williams, Harvey H. Pratt, Philip Nichols of Newton, Michael F. Sullivan of Salem and County Commissioners John I. Bryant of Fairhaven and Charles C. Spellman of Springfield.

Railroad attorneys and city solicitors appeared before the special recess commission on street railways yesterday and the meeting was taken up largely with outlining the program of future hearings.

## FEATURE DRILLS AT "CALIBAN" NIGHTLY

An added feature novelty is provided every evening now to precede the performance of "Caliban," the community masque by Percy MacKaye, in the Harvard Stadium. This evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, 60 bluejackets from the Battleship Virginia are to give an exhibition drill on the Yellow Sands. The sailors, with their own band and their commander, Captain Ziegemeier and his staff, will be the guests of the evening of the Caliban committee. The performance of the masque begins at 8:30 p. m. as usual. Tomorrow night beginning at 8 o'clock 60 soldiers of the United States Marine Corps will hold an exhibition drill on the Yellow Sands.

Elks and their friends to the number of 15,000 saw "Caliban" at the Harvard Stadium last evening and in-

identally they saw, before the performance, the Denver prize drill corps in action. Immediately after the performance they heard an eloquent toast from Grand Exalted Ruler Rightor of New Orleans to the absent brothers. He mentioned those who were in foreign lands upholding democracy. Then came the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The performance of "Caliban" with all of its pageantry, dramatic scenes and impressive lighting effects was at its best. Nearly all the Elks grand officers were present. Mayor Curley and party occupied the center box.

## MEDIATOR HOLDS SHIPYARD MEN ON STRIKE PATRIOTIC

Rowland B. Mahany Defends Attitude of Workers to Government—Wages in Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Efforts to show that the strikes of machinists and other shipbuilding employees have been due to anti-Ally propaganda are discounted by a statement issued by Rowland B. Mahany, Commissioner of Conciliation, who represents the Federal Government as mediator. He holds that the charge that the strikes were an advantage taken because of the war is not borne out by the facts, and he says the patriotism of the men is not in question.

For more than a year, having been met systematically, in their demands for a minimum wage of \$4.50, by the refusal of the companies even to confer with them, the men have deferred at every juncture to the Government's wishes, according to Mr. Mahany, and are even now refraining from a general strike in order that employers may be given every opportunity, by dealing directly with employees, to come to agreements insuring amicable relations and expediting the work of shipbuilding for the Government.

Although most strikes involve the question of union recognition, the Federal mediator declares that there is no such issue in the present instance, the controversy turning on the refusal of the companies to grant a wage increase to allow their men to meet the high cost of living. Mr. Mahany does not hesitate to say that there may be a Federal investigation if reports that the larger concerns in the Metal Trades Association are coercing the smaller firms against agreeing to the men's demands, are found to be correct.

The men declare they are justified in regarding their demands as reasonable, on the ground that the present is a time of great prosperity in the shipbuilding business. The companies should therefore, they say, be better prepared to grant them what they call a living wage.

Several shipyards have granted the men's demands, but there are still said to be about 4500 workers out.

## COAL OPERATORS' CASE NEAR FINISH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The case of Virginia and West Virginia coal corporations and operators charged with violating the Sherman Antitrust Law by restraining trade and fixing prices will go to the jury late today.

Counsel for the defense addressed the jury at length today on the meaning of "unreasonable restraint" of trade. They also pictured the way in which the West Virginia operators had converted large areas of waste land into a thriving district of great potential value to the country.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CAMBRIDGE

A public hearing on proposals for the enlargement and improvement of Magazine Park will be held by the Cambridge City Council at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, July 24. The date for the hearing was set at a meeting of the council yesterday, and the Cambridge Board of Trade and the Cambridge Woman's Club are expected to be represented as organizations.

## R. & M. EMPLOYS MORE MEN

President Hustis of the Boston & Maine, at a conference yesterday with the Boston Public Safety Committee, relative to the labor situation caused by the recent cuts in the schedule, said that although 25 per cent of the passenger trains on the Boston & Maine have been taken off the company's tracks for war purposes, the road is at present employing more men in its passenger service than before.

## LUMBER RATES HIGH

Freight rates on lumber carried by sea between southern ports and New England ports are at the highest point on record according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Before the European war, \$6 a 1000 feet was a high rate between Jacksonville and Boston but a schooner has just been chartered to carry wood between the same ports at \$20 a 1000 feet.

## NEW SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

Announcement was made by the Milton School Committee last night that Herbert J. Chase, a graduate of Bates College, now superintendent of schools in Gardner and Farmington, Me., has been selected as superintendent of schools in Milton to succeed Frank M. Marsh and will assume his duties Aug. 1.

## EXPLOSION INVESTIGATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Capt. Robert L. Russell, commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, has appointed a board of officers to investigate the cause of the explosion at the Mare Island Navy Yard, which killed six and injured 31 persons.

## LABOR HELPED BY PROHIBITION

Testimony Showing Advantages of Abolition of Traffic to Workmen Given at Constitutional Convention Hearing

Additional evidences of the benefits of prohibition to organized labor were presented at today's hearing before the committee on liquor traffic of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, it having become evident to the supporters of prohibition that the liquor traffic is trying to block prohibition in Massachusetts by enlisting the aid of organized labor, which in this industrial State is numerically strong.

Many labor leaders were said by Fred H. Lawton, assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to favor prohibition, realizing its benefits to workmen as shown in other states, but they were disinclined to take a public stand because of the pressure the liquor traffic is able to exert on individuals who carry union cards. Delegates Brennan and Moriarty of the committee sought to have Mr. Lawton give the names of these leaders, but the Anti-Saloon League official declined to do so on the ground that their views were expressed to him in confidence.

Among several statements from labor leaders in prohibition states presented by Mr. Lawton was one from Otto F. Thum, the first president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, telling of the beneficial effect of prohibition on workmen of numerous vocations and concluding with an illustration of the way the liquor traffic works against the interest of organized labor, as follows:

"In Denver we have been for many years trying to get the boys to build a Labor Temple, but were always thrown down by a sinister influence—the saloons. We have 108 unions in Denver and they meet in 23 different buildings. The saloons saw to it that we were not bunched in a labor temple. But now that we are well rid of the saloons we are able to get together, and in a very short time we will have a labor temple to cost about \$125,000."

The following was contributed as coming from Clint C. Houston, editor of the Denver Labor Bulletin:

"Labor in Colorado is at least 50 per cent better off under State-wide prohibition than before."

John A. Nichols of Brookline, representing the 8000 Massachusetts Good Templars, "an organization which has stood for many years for the prohibition of the liquor traffic," called attention to the championship of prohibition by John Mitchell, the well known labor leader of Pennsylvania, and to the conversion to prohibition of many labor leaders in Great Britain.

After characterizing the licensed saloon system as a failure, as shown in part by the rapid increase of drunkenness and crime, due to alcoholism, during the 28 years the system has been on trial, Mr. Nichols said that the 28,000 majority for no-license at the city and town elections in Massachusetts last year indicated that the people were ready for prohibition of the saloon.

The report of the recent State commission on drunkenness showed, said Mr. Nichols, that the State and municipalities paid about \$10,000,000 to repair the damage from alcoholic drink, for the sale of which the State and municipalities received a revenue of \$3,500,000.

Further arguments for prohibition were presented by the Rev. H. S. Hilliard of Boston, representing the Temperance Society of the Episcopal Church in Massachusetts; by the Rev. M. D. Kneeland of Boston, representing the Lord's Day League; by the Rev. A. J. Dyer of Sharon, who presented resolutions favoring a prohibition amendment from several different Presbyterian and Congregational church associations, representing many thousands of church members.

## Civil Service Extension

Richard H. Dana and Arthur H. Brooks, representing the Civil Service Reform Association, and Elmer L. Curtis of the Civil Service Commission, addressed the committee on State Administration this morning in support of an amendment providing for an extension of the merit system in the selection of public officials. Mr. Dana quoted statistics of several western states where the system is given much broader application than in Massachusetts, and said the experience has been uniformly better than in Massachusetts.

## Committee on General Court

Delegate Howard of Reading, before the committee on the General Court today supported his proposed amendment for the scrutiny of legislative bills by the Attorney-General. Upon the conclusion of his remarks, the committee voted unanimously, without discussion, to report that the amendment ought not to be passed.

Delegate Wilfred W. Lufkin asked the committee to favor making the Lieutenant-Governor the presiding officer of the Senate, saying that it would give that official something to do and make his functions commendable.

## AMUSEMENTS

### AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD

The Pilgrims' First Landing Place 100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50 Big Day Steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m., Sunday 9:30. CAPE COD STEAMSHIP CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

### NANTASKET BEACH

STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

surate with the dignity of the second highest official in the State. The arrangement, he said, would be like that of the national Senate.

Delegate Matthew Hale of Boston spoke for his amendment for abolition of the Senate. His point was that there is a tendency toward concentration of responsibility and power, especially in the Governor, and that it would be in the same line if the power and responsibility of the Legislature were concentrated in the House. He predicted that the Government will break down unless there is greater efficiency. City governments show the tendency to centralization.

Delegate Frank E. Lyman of Easthampton supported his amendment for limited sessions of the Legislature, saying that time is now wasted and that the business could be done in 100 days, as his amendment provided. His position was supported by George F. Washburn, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, who also opposed the single chamber of 25 members, the prohibition on delegating the powers of the Legislature, the limit of business of the Legislature and the abolition of the Senate. The committee voted that all hearings be closed.

## Tax Question Discussed

Frederick T. Fuller of Walpole was before the committee of the Constitutional Convention on taxation today to favor a resolution presented by Delegate H. H. Newton of Everett, providing for the complete separation of the revenues and expenditures of the State from those of the cities and towns.

Under the proposed amendment, according to Mr. Fuller, cities and towns would be restricted to the taxation of tangibles only, and the Commonwealth to incomes and excises. Excess revenues might be used by the State to aid in the construction of trunk lines of highway and in the upkeep of the public schools.

Some of the real estate exchanges were placed on record in opposition to the resolution providing for striking out the requirement that all assessments, rates and taxes be proportional.

## Motion Picture Censorship

Grenville McFarland appeared before the committee on bills of rights today in favor of a resolution aimed at the abolition of all present censorship of motion picture plays and the substitution of the regulation now controlling the newspapers of the Commonwealth.

"The motion pictures have become a recognized medium of publicity and today rank in importance with the newspapers," said Mr. McFarland. "There is no just reason why executive censorship of a personal nature should be had. They should be controlled, of course, but that control should not differ from the kind of censorship which the State retains over the press."

"In other words motion pictures should be made amenable to the same laws of libel and slander which control the newspapers. No board of censorship should be allowed to inject its personal, private views as to the morality of a particular motion picture and prohibit its exhibition."

Delegate Webster of Waltham, a member of the committee, was of the opinion that the motion pictures are not wholly similar to the newspapers, inasmuch as in addition to publicity the "movies" served as resorts of amusement and entertainment and that some sort of supervision was necessary over such places.

## Appointment of Attorneys

Charles E. Hibbard of Pittsfield, a delegate in the Constitutional Convention and formerly a district attorney, asked the committee on county and district government this morning to recommend to the convention an amendment providing that district attorneys shall be appointed rather than elected by the people of their respective districts. He said his experience in the office convinced him that the temptation is great for the district attorney to yield to political pressure.

## Initiative and Referendum

Samuel W. George of Haverhill, addressing the committee on initiative and referendum in opposition to the proposed amendment today quoted a vote of 204 to 68 in the annual convention of the boot and shoe workers in Philadelphia against returning to the initiative and referendum to show that even labor men, after experience and when they are consulting their own interests, do not want this method.

## AMUSEMENTS

### NOW TONIGHT LET'S SEE

**CALIBAN** By PERCY MACKAYE Music by Arthur Farwell Frederick Stanhope Producing Director Robt. Edmund Jones Designer of Costumes and Scenes

Greatest Success! Harvard Stadium 8:30 P. M. Until July 14

EXTRA TONIGHT A Company of 60 Jackies from the U. S. Battleship "Virginia," with their full band, will give a special drill on the Yellow Sands at 8 P. M.

GOOD SEATS Thousands of them, where you see and hear everything, at 25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, at Stadium Gate.

Come Out Tonight Motor Cars Parked in Stadium Grounds Benefit of Red Cross and Reserve Officers' Training Corps

He admitted that there might be times when he would favor a referendum.

Melville M. Johnson said that no amendment should be submitted to the people without strong demand, which is lacking in this case. Payson Smith, commissioner of education, formerly of Maine, told of the practical defects of the system in that State where it delays State business, forces the people of the State to vote upon purely local questions and results in the defeat of local improvements desired by a majority of a locality, removes the sense of responsibility on the part of the Legislature and makes the Legislature less sensitive to popular opinion.

Prof. William B. Munro, chairman of the committee for the Constitutional Convention, called attention to a statement made by former mayor Nathan Matthews before the committee yesterday.

Mr. Matthews was said to have found fault with the commission on data for not having compiled sufficient information regarding the working of the Initiative and Referendum in States other than Oregon.

Professor Munroe points out that his commission, as is distinctly stated in its bulletin, has compiled information regarding every measure ever submitted in any State of the Union and that this information is on file in the reference room provided for the delegates. The commission did not print all these statistics because it would have cost several hundred dollars to do so.

## RECRUITING CAMPAIGN WEEK ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the week of July 16, which is to be known here as Recruiting Week, United States and British Army officers will carry on a campaign to swell the number of recruits in each army. It is expected that the program will include street parades and special meetings at Madison Square Garden and at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Recruiting of English, Irish and Canadian subjects of Great Britain between the ages of 19 and 45 is being carried on by the British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway. The mission, which opened about June 6, is said to have been unable to bring the work under any direct system, as it has no definite way to reach the men. What is called the most difficult situation the mission has to cope with is the listing of British subjects in the United States. In this the selective draft list to be issued by the United States Government is expected to be of help.

Although the publicity campaign is in its first stages, the recruiting station has been receiving an average of 100 applications a day, some days the total reaching as high as 200. Between 60 and 75 per cent of the applicants are accepted.

## LYNN CONFERENCE PLANS REJECTED

LYNN, Mass.—Propositions of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association, made to labor union members for a settlement of the labor troubles which resulted in the closing of many factories here since April, were refused acceptance yesterday by the joint council of the United Shoe Workers of America and the Allied Shoe Workers.

After a conference yesterday the manufacturers recommended to the committee of labor leaders that the operatives return to work under an agreement for three years at the wages prevailing when the factories closed and that all disputes be settled by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

These recommendations were rejected last night and both bodies instructed their representatives to hold further conferences with the manufacturers. It is doubtful whether such meetings will be held soon, as the manufacturers stated that they did not intend to meet again with any representatives of the union except those given full power to act.

## ARGENTINA AWAITS DETAILS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—New assurances regarding the scope of the United States export licensing plan served today to mollify local feeling aroused over the original announcement. No official comment was yet forthcoming. Officials explained that they were awaiting formal advices from Washington.

## ANTISECTARIAN DATA OF STATES

Thirty-Three of the Forty-Eight in Union Said to Have Provisions Against Public Appropriations for Sectarian Purposes

How widespread has been the movement in the United States against appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes is shown in a special bulletin on the subject of appropriations to sectarian and other private institutions in Massachusetts, which has been prepared for the State Constitutional Convention by the commission which is preparing data for its use. Thirty-three of the 48 states are said to have antisectionarian provisions in their constitutions, which exclude wholly or in part, public appropriations for sectarian institutions and purposes. Six of the 33 also prohibit, wholly or in part, public appropriation to institutions under private control, nonsectarian as well as sectarian.

This bulletin, which is nearly ready to be forwarded to the delegates from the State printer, reviews the gradual separation of church and State in the United States, and in Massachusetts in particular, pointing out that the movement against sectarian appropriations from public funds is a phase of the general separation tendency. After pointing also to the gradual development of public educational and philanthropic institutions, the bulletin continues as follows:

"As a result of this twofold movement—one toward the complete separation of church and State, and the other toward the assumption by the public of educational and philanthropic activities which had long been in the hands of the church—provisions have been inserted in many State constitutions establishing the principle of liberty in religion as a part of the fundamental law, and, as incidental thereto, regulating the use of the public funds for institutions, particularly educational institutions, which are under sectarian control. These states fall into the following groups:

"1. Those which expressly forbid the use of public funds for institutions (sometimes schools only are specified) which are under sectarian control. These states, 33 in number are, Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

"2. Those which seem to intend to prevent the appropriation of public money to sectarian schools but which employ language in their constitutions the meaning of which is not always clear. These states, 13 in number, are Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

"3. Those which do not confine their prohibition to institutions under sectarian control, but forbid all appropriations of public money to institutions not under public control. These states, six in number, are Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana (schools only), Montana, New Mexico (with exceptions) and Wyoming. All these states appear in group 1."

A chapter of the bulletin is devoted to Article XVIII of the amendments to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, the imperfect antisectionarian provision which it is now proposed to revise and perfect. Interpretations of Article XVIII by the courts and an opinion by former Attorney-General Dana Malone, at present a

delegate to the convention, on certain phases of the subject, are given in part two of this chapter. There is also a brief sketch of the movement to secure the antisectionarian amendment, now embodied in the Anderson amendment, and the Lomasney amendment, which was proposed as a substitute after the earlier movement was well under way.

There are three appendices: The first gives the constitutional antisectionarian provisions of the other states; the second lists in detail the grants and allowances made by the Massachusetts Legislature from 1780 to 1859 to individuals and institutions for purposes which were largely private in character, both sectarian and nonsectarian; the third continues this list down to the year 1916. The bulletin concludes with a short bibliography on sectarian appropriations.

## COMPLAINT AGAINST CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission today issued a complaint against the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, publishers of the Saturday Evening Post, the Ladies Home Journal, Country Gentleman and other publications, for unlawful practices in restraint of trade.

The complaint sets forth that the Curtis Publishing Company, "with the intent of stifling competition in interstate commerce in the publication of such periodicals, has refused to sell its periodicals to any dealer who will not agree with the respondent that he will not sell or distribute the periodicals or publications of the competitors." Aug. 23, 1917, has been set for hearing the complaint.

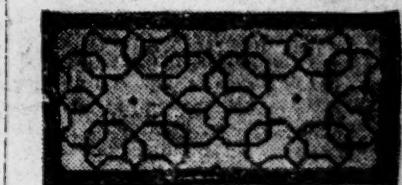
## TAX INCREASE EXPECTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Increases all along the line give Wakefield a gross tax levy of \$421,933.51, which is an increase of \$40,131 over 1916. Unless the assessors uncover considerable taxable property, or there are large receipts from town departments, an increase in the present tax rate of \$23.20 is expected. State, county and metropolitan district assessments are \$8326 higher than in 1916 and town expenditures have mounted to \$31,804. Reading anticipates a \$24 or \$25 tax rate, largely because of the cost entailed in the installation of a system of sewerage and the increase in State taxes and local expenses.

## Druggists

### Hand Woven

The interesting old-fashioned patterns, in old blues, dark greens, reds and blacks, in natural grounds, are well suited to summer homes.



The prices are probably much less than elsewhere, due to direct importations from East India.

| Size    | Price  | Size  | Price  |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|
| 9x12    | \$2.50 | 3x3   | \$3.00 |
| 8x10    | \$2.50 | 3x1.6 | \$5.00 |
| 6x9     | \$1.75 | 3x1.8 | \$7.50 |
| 3x6     | \$5.65 |       |        |
| 2.3x5.0 | \$3.75 |       |        |

## Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

Krumbles is protected by Waxtite, the perfect seal.

which keeps out dampness, and keeps in the fresh from-the-oven flavor.

Look for this signature

K.K. Kellogg





## CHURCH APPEAL ON FOOD-SAVING

Leaders of Many Denominations  
Meet at Washington and De-  
termine to Call Members to  
Active Cooperation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of a conference here on Tuesday between food administration officials and leading churchmen, representing nearly all the denominations in the United States, the church is to become an active force in efforts for food conservation. A committee from each denomination will aid in the campaign, which will include weekly reports through the churches of what every family is accomplishing in saving the necessities.

Following addresses by Herbert C. Hoover, Dr. R. L. Wilbur, George A. Collier and other officials of the food administration, this resolution was adopted:

"That in view of the grave national crisis now upon us, the churches and religious bodies welcome every opportunity for patriotic cooperation with the general government and do express their willingness to adapt themselves to meet the practical emergencies growing out of the war and especially out of the world's food shortage.

"That we unanimously endorse the general plans of the food administration submitted at this meeting for a program of continuous, persistent and systematic efforts on behalf of the conservation of the food supply of the nation.

"That the food administrator secure at once the appointment in each religious body of a representative national commission to cooperate with the food administrator in carrying out the proposed program of his department.

"That Mr. Hoover, as national food administrator, call upon the heads of all religious organizations in the United States and territories to send forth at once to the members and adherents of their denominations or organizations a brief inspirational appeal for immediate, persistent, continual cooperation with the food administrator to conserve food and eliminate waste by every means possible and legitimate and to call for mass meetings to be held throughout the land to arouse people to a sense of the need of food economy."

## HOOVER WARNS AGAINST WORK OF SPECULATORS

(Continued from page one)

allied supplies must proceed over a large period of the year, and will not, during the fall months, apparently average over 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels per month. We must, therefore, expect a glut in our interior terminals during a considerable period. The financial resources of the grain trade are probably insufficient to carry this extra load without the help of speculators, and moreover, the consolidation of practically all foreign buying in the hands of the allied buyer has further tended to diminish the resources of capital available by putting a number of firms out of business, and limits the financial capital available in export trade. The net result of this situation is that unless some strong and efficient Government action is immediately settled and brought into play, the American producer will face a slump in wheat, and in any event, the price of export wheat will be dictated by a single agency and the American consumer will be faced with the situation that a large part of the essential breadstuff has passed into the hands of speculators. For somebody must buy and hold not only the normal flow from the farmer, but this probable glut.

"4. With great reduction in the consumption of wheat bread now fortunately in progress, the employment of our mills must be greatly diminished, and with the reduction of domestic flour production, our daily loaf from wheat residues will be greatly curtailed. Therefore we must induce foreign buyers to accept flour instead of wheat.

"5. In order to do justice to the producers who have shown great patriotism in a special effort to increase production in 1917, and to further stimulate the efforts of 1918, it is absolutely vital that we shall protect the farmer from a slump in price this year due to a glut as above, or from the uncontrolled decisions of any one buyer. I am informed that most of the allied countries have fixed the price of wheat to the farmer at \$1.80 per bushel, and many of their producers believe that as allies it is our duty to furnish wheat at a price which, delivered to them, will not exceed their domestic price, in other words about \$1.50 per bushel, Chicago. Neither their responsible officials nor I hold this view, because I consider that the stimulation to production, if no other reason, is, in the long run, in the interest of the Allies. There is, however, a limit to price which so trespasses upon the rights of the consumer as to defeat its own object through strikes, rises in wages, and social disturbances in the country. It is with the view of finding a solution to these problems, filled with the greatest dangers to both our producers and consumers, that legislation has been proposed and pressed for speedy enactment.

"6. The proposed food administration has conferred with many hundred patriotic men engaged in production and distribution, and has investigated the condition of the consumers in many centers as well. Many plans have been tentatively put forward and abandoned, and others have been developed, but in any case, none has or can be settled until legislation has been completed. These facts stand out plainly enough from our investigations: First, that in this situation, the farmer will need protection as to the price of wheat, and second, that large masses of people in the consuming centers are being actually undernourished today, due to the exorbitant cost of living, and these conditions, unless some remedy be found, are likely to repeat themselves in even more vicious forms at this time next year. Third, the speculator, legitimate or vicious, has taken a large part of the money now being paid by the consumer.

"7. It seems to be overlooked in some quarters that the marketing of this year's wheat is surrounded with circumstances new to history, and that the old distributing safeguards are torn away by isolation from the reciprocal markets abroad and the extinction of a free export market and free export transportation. The harvest has begun to move, and from these very causes the price of wheat has begun to drop, and if the farmer is to sell his wheat, either the speculator must return to the market to buy and carry not only the normal flow from the farmer in excess of domestic and foreign requirements, but also the glut due to the restriction upon the outlet to the latter. He must necessarily charge his toll to the producer and the consumer, and this latter probably upon a more extensive scale than last year, as his risks will be greater. Practically, the export buyer must fix his own price for export wheat from the sole outlook of his own clients and in execution of his duty he will in all normal circumstances follow the market down by buying only his time-to-time requirements, as he cannot be expected to carry the load of our domestic accumulation. Or, on the other hand, the Government must buy the surplus wheat at some reasonable minimum price, allowing the normal domestic trade of the country to proceed with proper safeguards against speculation. Nor would the services of the speculator be necessary, for the Government should be able to stabilize the price of wheat without his assistance, and can control the price and quantity of export wheat. We are practically helpless to safeguard the farmer or the consumer until the pending legislation is passed.

"I remain, your obedient servant,  
HERBERT HOOVER."

### Appeal to Cannerns

Herbert C. Hoover Also Warns of  
Results of High Prices

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The cannerns of the United States have received a statement from Herbert C. Hoover, declaring that "from commercial and selfish reasons it would seem prudent" for them and the handlers of their products "to keep their prices on the lowest levels to insure their prompt sale, distribution and consumption."

"There will be no difficulty," continues the Food Administrator, "in securing markets for the staple and heavy selling lines of canned foods, provided the prices are low. But if cannerns and jobbers persist in asking high prices they will find the retailer carrying these high cost goods on their shelves for succeeding years and a depressed market for canned goods. "If the cannern would serve his country at this hour he will help save the crops of fruit and produce."

### Hotel Saving Plans

Standard Bread and Butter Portions  
to Be Advised

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representatives of the hotel business here have gone to Washington to join with other hotel men in submitting to Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, the proposal that bread and butter portions be standardized, and that one breadless day a week be adopted.

Thomas D. Green, president of the Hotel Association of New York City and proprietor of the Woodward Hotel, and John McE. Bowman, president of the Biltmore and other hotels, represent New York. The Society of Restaurateurs also has appointed a committee to discuss the subject with Mr. Hoover.

If the proposals meet Mr. Hoover's approval, it is announced, their adoption will be recommended to the hotel fraternity throughout the United States.

### Food Survey Aid

Cold Storage Men Offer Cooperation  
With Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the cold storage industry have assured officials of the food administration and the Bureau of Markets of their support and fullest cooperation in the food survey to be made under pending legislation.

The organizations represented included the American Association of Refrigeration, the American Warehousemen's Association and the American Refrigerating Engineers' Association. Cooperation with the Government will be worked out through a committee consisting of Frank A. Horne, New York; Nemo Old, Norfolk, Va.; F. M. Shoemaker, Elmira, N. Y.; W. B. Mason, Providence, R. I., and N. A. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.

### Senate Sets Food Bill Day

Vote to Be Taken July 21—Closure  
Motion Is Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Saturday, July 21, at 2:30 p. m., the Senate will vote on the Food Control Bill and all amendments pending. This agreement was reached on Tuesday and Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, then withdrew his closure motion to limit debate. When the bill is finally voted upon several weeks

will have been consumed in the passage of legislation characterized by the President and Government heads as the most important bill which has confronted Congress in many years. Just what the final form of the bill will be when adopted is entirely problematical.

Many venture the prediction that cotton, wool, copper and other products, which only in an indirect way are related to the food problem and which certain senators propose to place under the Government control section, will be eliminated; and that the prohibition section will be greatly modified, possibly to the exclusion of the recently adopted Smoot amendment. It is apparent that, in spite of Administration pressure, senators are going to take their own time in disposing of the food control measure, and that they will thresh out in long discussions phases of the bill around which there appears to center a great deal of controversy.

### Hoover to Have Assistant

TOPEKA, Kan.—Edward Chambers, vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, has accepted the appointment as assistant to Herbert C. Hoover, it was announced here.

## DRAFT AWAITS REPORT ON LISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to information gathered at the office of Brig.-Gen. Enoch Crowder, provost marshal-general, in charge of the Army draft, actual work on the draft will probably begin within 24 hours after official notification has been given that the last local exemption board has completed the proper numbering of its registration lists. Just when that will be is not yet ascertained.

There are nearly 5000 local registration districts in the country, with an exemption board for each district. The smallest number registered in any one district is about 185 persons. The largest number registered in any one district is about 9000. The second largest district has about 5000 registrants.

Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal-General Crowder are said to have completed plan for choosing the numbers which will determine the order of liability of men to serve under the draft. It is understood that there will be no nation-wide key numbers, but that all the numbers to be picked will be drawn at Washington. Instead of picking a set of numbers that will fit corresponding numbers in each of the 5000 local districts, the draft officials are expected to pick key numbers for different groups of districts.

## I. W. W. MEMBERS SENT OUT OF TOWN

JEROME, Ariz.—Sixty-seven members of the I. W. W. were sent out of this town today in cattle cars. Fifty armed citizens went with them to see that they did not return.

Deportation of the men came after a "drive," in which hundreds of miners and other citizens, all armed, participated with the object of "cleaning up" the town. All of the men were considered by Jerome city officials to be "undesirables" because of a strike called by the metal miners' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, which was repudiated by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

### DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL

A. Lincoln Filene, Daniel Bloomfield and probably others will represent the Boston Chamber of Commerce in active support of the Calder daylight saving bill at the hearing before the

WOMEN'S LOWER-PRICED  
DRESS SHOP

Filene's  
WOMEN

The right sort of  
vacation dresses



\$9.50

Linen and voile make ideal country and beach dresses. They wash; they wear; they are inexpensive. The women's lower-priced dress shop has not a few styles, but a great many, in union linen and pure linen and voile at \$7.50, \$9.50 and \$11.50. Included are the popular two-piece Russian style, the comfortable straight-line coat-dress, and the one-piece fitted dress. Sizes go to 52 in some styles. The workmanship in all the dresses is unusually nice. Filene's—small orders filled—sixth floor—Washington St., at Summer—Boston

House Committee on Judiciary this week in Washington. The chamber has been advised by commercial organizations throughout New England that they will also be well represented at the hearings in support of the measure.

## DRAFT AVOIDANCE CHARGE IS DENIED

QUINCY, Mass.—Denial of the claims of Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, that sons of wealthy and influential business men had secured temporary positions at nearby shipbuilding yards until the selective draft had been accomplished, was made yesterday by an official of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, insofar as it might apply to the local yards.

He said: "We need men, skilled and unskilled, but there are no 'pampered darlings' down here. Each candidate for employment goes through exactly the same routine. He is placed in the department for which he is best suited, under a foreman whose duty it is to see that the new workman is trained to make good."

"It is common knowledge, of course, that we have a lot of college men working in the yard. It has been our custom for years to invite universities with technical departments and similar training institutions to send boys to us during the vacation months for practical experience. Nearly all of these boys are under draft age, so that the only motive they have other than to secure training is the thought that they are doing their bit. We have college lads working in gangs as riveters, for example, and we have a member of the faculty of a leading university working over a draughting board."

## ENLISTMENTS IN REGULAR ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enlistments for the Regular Army, since April 1 have reached 141,894, leaving a little more than 40,000 men still to be found.

New York State led yesterday's enlistment with 214 men and is now less than 3000 short of its quota of 18,226. Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Michigan and other states with large quotas which they have already filled, continued to roll up a surplus. Illinois has now supplied 13,287 men on a quota of 11,276.

Vermont remains at the end of the list. With a quota of 710 to be filled, the State has supplied only 85 men in more than three months.

## DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dependent wives and children of all soldiers would be granted Federal allowances during the war by a bill introduced by Representative Rankin of Montana. Wives with no children would receive \$30 a month, those with one child \$45; those with two children, \$60, and those with more than two, \$75.

## MORE POTATOES; PRICES ADVANCE

Though U. S. Bureau Reports  
Heavier Shipments of Tubers  
in the Past Week the Prices  
Have Started to Rise Again

Notwithstanding heavier shipments of new potatoes during the week ending yesterday, prices have started to advance again according to the weekly market review today from the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. Prices for onions, cantaloupes, watermelons and peaches have declined during the past week, says the report, with potatoes and tomatoes selling higher. "Prices of all these fruits and vegetables are higher than last year at the corresponding time, except for cantaloupes. Home grown vegetables, especially peas, beans, beets and like produce are plentiful on most markets and should be utilized while in season."

"Potato prices dropped early in the first week of July," the report reads, "but rose again toward its close and are now quite firm at slightly higher prices. Potato shipments this past week amounted to 3273 cars as compared with 2938 cars during the previous week. Even with this increase, the supply in producing sections is hardly enough to supply the demand, and f. o. b. prices rose to as high as \$5 per barrel on the eastern shore of the Virginia section. Jobbing prices of potatoes advanced to \$3.50-\$5.75 per barrel, as compared with \$2.25-\$3.25 per barrel last year for the corresponding time."

"The onion movement from New Jersey and Kentucky has just started this year, while last year by this time receipts were quite heavy. Due to the late season in these states, the total number of shipments for this past week were considerably less than last year for the corresponding period. Prices of onions continue to decline."

"Georgia peaches shipments are heavier than last year, with prices declining slightly. However, prices are still higher than for the corresponding time last year. The movement of Elbertas has begun. Arkansas and Texas peaches are late this year. Last year at this time shipments were quite free from these sections, while this year the movement has just started. Georgia peaches are now selling at wholesale \$2.50@3, as compared with \$1.50@2.25 per crate last year for the corresponding time."

"Cantaloupes from California and Georgia are moving much heavier than this time last year. Shipments for week July 3-10 were 1256 cars, as compared with 719 cars last year for the corresponding week. California are now selling for \$1.50@2.50

in large lots, \$1.75 less than the price a year ago. Total shipments of cantaloupes to date, however, are 4919 cars as compared with 5462 cars last season for corresponding date.

"New apples are moving in larger amounts from Illinois and Delaware than either the previous week this year, or the corresponding week last year. The shipments of apples for the week July 3-10 amounted to 72 cars, more than double the shipments of last year for corresponding time. "Watermelon shipments for the past week were 2392 cars as compared with 2233 cars last year for the corresponding week. Shipments were also heavier than for the previous week. The harvest shipments this past week have been from Georgia. Watermelon prices for the past week have declined materially from the high prices which have prevailed to date."

## WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The defense council on Tuesday submitted to President Wilson a plan for reorganizing its committee system to coordinate the work of purchasing war supplies. It calls for elimination of most of the council's 150 committees and the creation of a war industries board, of three men directly answerable to the council.

The establishment of a war industries board is expected to still a great deal of criticism directed at members of the council's committees who, it has been charged, pass on Government purchases while themselves selling to the Government. The three men most generally mentioned for places on the board are Bernard Baruch, chairman of the council's committee of raw materials; Joseph Rosenwald, chairman of the committee on supplies, and Frank Scott, chairman of the general munitions board.

A priority board may be named to decide questions of priority between purchases by the various Government departments.

## CANADA NATIONAL SERVICE LAND RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In answer to a question in the Dominion House of Commons some days ago, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier, stated that, of the national service cards which had been distributed throughout Canada, through the agency of the postmasters, 1,342,755 had been returned with all the questions answered in full. Partially answered cards numbered 97,640 while 108,965 were returned with all the questions unanswered.

The Prime Minister stated that 252,034 single men between the ages of 18 and 45 years had indicated that they were British subjects by birth or naturalization and apparently fit for military service. The commission estimated that some 20 per cent of the males between the ages of 18 and 65 had not filled in their cards, and that they considered that the majority of these would be men of military age.

## EXPORT CONTROL ABOUT READY

Issuance of Licenses to Begin  
in a Day or Two—New  
York Man Heads Division of  
War Trade Intelligence

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Commerce will begin to issue export licenses within a day or two, President Wilson and Secretary Redfield discussed details of Federal control at a conference on Tuesday.

Organization of the department's bureau of export licenses was completed on Tuesday with the creation of a division of war trade intelligence, with Paul Fuller Jr., of New York at its head. Mr. Fuller is widely known as an international lawyer and has served as a special agent abroad for President Wilson. As a member of the Haytian commission, he helped reorganize Hayti's fiscal system.

The intelligence division will be charged with keeping the Government informed of the movements of American exports after they reach foreign shores. Agents will be stationed in the European neutral countries to see that no supplies imported from America go to the enemy. The division will furnish information for use also in administration of trading with the enemy bill now pending in Congress.

President Wilson will issue soon a proclamation putting many other commodities under control. The list now includes foodstuffs, fuels and steel and iron products.

## U. S. POPULATION FIGURES GIVEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A revised estimate of the Census Bureau gives the population of the United States as 103,849,684. With Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, the total is 105,366,056. Other possessions, among them the Philippines, are not included.

New York city is credited with a population of 6,504,185; New York State, 11,187,798; Philadelphia is credited with 2,060,021, and Pennsylvania, 5,981,082. The population of Boston is counted at 828,573, and that of Massachusetts, at 2,393,561. Cleveland is estimated to have 1,125,440 inhabitants; Ohio 6,074,771; Chicago 3,639,957, and Illinois 7,227,952.

Putting the total 103,849,684 as a denominator under the 9,659,382 recently returned in the selective draft count, the bureau finds that the percentage of population provisionally available for war service is 9.32.

### ITALIAN MISSION SAFE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian Mission has arrived safely in France on its way back to Italy after a visit to the United States, according to a message received here from the Prince of Udine, head of the mission.



## Ginger Ale to the Fore

More people are drinking and serving ginger ale because Clicquot Club Ginger Ale has taught America what a fine beverage good ginger ale is. You will find it at most fountains, hotels and clubs. Clicquot Club is made of real ginger and deep-spring water. It has a snap and sparkle, a high carbonation and guaranteed purity. It is the standard ginger ale of America and there is probably no better in the world.

Good grocers and dealers sell Clicquot by the case

THE CLICQUOT CLUB COMPANY, MILLIS, MASS., U. S. A.

Clicquot Club  
(Pronounced Klee-Ko)  
GINGER ALE



LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

continues, artillery activity and minor infantry raids being the only operations reported from London and Paris.

## Halicz Said to Have Fallen

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—General Korniloff today drove still further into the Austro-German lines which he has inserted south of Lemberg. Halicz has already fallen to the victorious Russian onslaught, an unconfirmed report says, and the German army of General von Bothmer has been separated from the Austrian forces under General Kirbach. Both forces are in immediate peril of a flanking movement of great strength. The drive against Lemberg gained ground every hour today.

## British Positions Entered

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A strong German attack around Neuport (Belgium) succeeded in penetrating British positions on a front of 1400 yards, Field Marshal Haig reported today.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The statement issued by the German War Office on Tuesday reads: Eastern War Theater—Front of Prince Leopold: Near Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon the fighting activity has increased.

Army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: The Russians between the Strypa and the Dniester were somewhat inactive. Enterprises by our thrusting troops resulted in the capture of prisoners and booty at several places.

At the close of the fighting which developed yesterday northwest of Stanislau our troops were withdrawn behind the lower course of the Lomnica River.

In the fighting areas of the other armies there were no operations on a large scale.

Macedonian front: The situation is unchanged. On the coast, in the Ypres sector and east of Wytschaete in Flanders, the artillery duel attained greater intensity than on the preceding days. A thrust by English infantry southwest of Hollebeke was repulsed. North-east of Messines, near Lens, in the vicinity of Fresnoy and northwest of St. Quentin, reconnoitering engagements occurred.

Partial attacks by the French south of Courcillon and southeast of Cerny on Monday night were repulsed. There are no events of special importance to report, says a supplementary official statement.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official British statement issued on Tuesday reads: Last night we advanced our line slightly east of Oostvaere (one mile northeast of Wytschaete). South of the Ypres-Comines Canal we carried out a successful raid. We captured some prisoners.

The official statement from British headquarters in France issued on Tuesday night reads: On Monday night we entered enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Neuport and inflicted casualties on the garrison. Southeast of Havrincourt and east of Monchy-le-Preux hostile raiding parties were driven off.

The enemy artillery was very active all day against our positions on the coast. Toward evening the fire of their artillery reached a pitch of great intensity. Our artillery is replying vigorously.

Bad weather again prevented aerial operations by either side yesterday.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by the French War Office on Tuesday reads:

Yesterday evening the enemy bombardment reached a degree of violence in different sectors of the Aisne front. Local attacks on trenches north of the Laffaux Mill and southeast of Allies were repulsed by our fire. Further east, at about 9:30 p. m., the enemy forces made a strong attack on our positions at the Hurbelise Monument and the Dragon. Their efforts were vain. Unable to approach our line, the enemy troops were dispersed, suffering severely.

Surprise attacks on advanced posts southeast of Corbigny. In the vicinity of Courcy, in the sector of Auberville and near Courrières Wood, cost the enemy forces losses and gave them no result. A certain number of prisoners remained in our hands. The night was calm everywhere else.

The official statement issued by the War Office on Tuesday night reads: West of Froimont Farm an enemy surprise on one of our small posts was repulsed. The artillery was quite active in the region of Morogvilliers and the sector of Hill 304 (Le Mort Homme).

Belgian communication: In the night the enemy forces attempted to approach our advanced posts south of St. Georges, but were repulsed. The artillery activity was quite marked along the front this morning. In the afternoon very lively action occurred from Neuport as far as south as Dixmude. It was less intense near Steenstraete and Het Sas. Yesterday the German artillery shelled various localities behind our front and found some victims among the civil population.

Eastern theater, July 9: British aviators bombed Petrik. Patrol engagements took place on the Struma

front. The enemy artillery violently bombarded our positions at the Cerna Bend.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The War Office statement today said Halicz had been captured after a bitter contest, the Russians taking a number of prisoners and more than 30 guns.

"Pursuit of the enemy continues," the statement asserted. —The official statement issued on Tuesday reads: Western (Russian) front: South of Brzezany there has been intense artillery fighting.

In the direction of Dolina the army of General Korniloff yesterday continued its offensive in the region west of Stanislau. The Austro-Germans displayed energetic resistance which developed into stubborn counterattacks.

More sanguinary battles occurred on the road to Halicz, in the region of the villages of Huciska, Pacykow and Paveche. In the streets of Paveche there was bayonet fighting, which ended in a complete rout of the enemy forces.

Towards evening our troops reached the village of Bukovina, having occupied the villages of Viktorov, Majdam, Huciska and Pacykow. The enemy troops are retreating to the Lomnica River.

Yesterday we made prisoner more than 1000 Austro-Germans. We also have taken seven field guns, many trench mortars and machine guns, and a large quantity of engineering material and military stores.

The conduct and daring of our troops is above praise. Our two days' offensive west of Stanislau has resulted in the penetration of the enemy positions to a depth of 10 versts.

There have been fusillades and scouting reconnaissances on the rest of the front.

Rumanian and Caucasian fronts: There was no change in the situation.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official statement issued Tuesday reads:

After an intense bombardment on Monday night the enemy troops, taking advantage of a violent thunder storm, attacked our positions on the Vodice.

Their assaulting parties were destroyed by our fire, which prevented the supporting forces from making an advance. In the same manner we frustrated other small attacks against our positions in the Upper Cordevole and on Piccolo Lagazuoli.

The artillery was more lively than usual yesterday on the Trentino and Carnia fronts and normal on the Julian fronts. The activity of reconnoitering parties on both sides led to shoring encounters. An enemy party which approached our lines on the Vodice was repulsed promptly.

CANADA INTENDS  
TO TAX INCOMES  
BUT NO SAVINGS

(Continued from page one)

to make it just and equitable that they should contribute a share of the war expenditure of the Dominion."

## Army Service Bill Advances

Charles Murphy, M. P., Expresses Himself Against Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. OTTAWA, Ont.—Generally speaking, the Military Service Bill is going through the committee of the House of Commons much more smoothly than was expected, and there is a probability that the consideration of the measure in committee will be concluded by the end of the present week.

As the bill at present stands it consists of 16 clauses, and of these 12 have been more or less discussed. The attention of the House on Tuesday was chiefly taken up with the consideration of the clause dealing with exemptions. This clause contains seven sections and about 20 subsections. It was finally passed on the understanding that the Government would take into consideration several amendments offered by the opposition.

An interesting offering was made in the course of the debate by Sir Herbert Ames, in reply to the Hon. Dr. Pugsley, who complained of what he considered the inadequate pay of the Canadian soldier. Sir Herbert stated that in New Brunswick the average man leaving a wife and two children behind received \$1.10 a day, his wife got \$20 a month separation allowance, from the Patriotic fund \$15 more, making \$68. His food was estimated at 60 cents a day, or \$10.60 a month, and his clothes \$10 a month, or \$30 a day.

Dr. J. H. Edwards of Frontenac declared that there had been more talk about the pay of soldiers in the House during that afternoon than there had been at the front during the past year.

The spirit of the opposition on the part of the French-Canadians and the Irish-Canadians to the Government's Military Service Bill was exemplified in the course of a speech delivered yesterday afternoon at Vars, Ont., by the Hon. Charles Murphy, M. P., to his constituents in Russell County. Mr. Murphy was Secretary of State in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's last Cabinet. In the course of his remarks he said: "I am strongly against conscription and against any extension of Parliament. I am for my party—for my Liberal friends. I stand for the true spirit of Liberalism as embodied in the person of our great chieftain—Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I say to you all—I know positively that it is not the intention of the Government to enforce the conscription bill. They dare not, and moreover, they know that they dare not."

BOND CHARGES  
ARE COMPARED

Boston & Maine Pays National Company 18 Cents a \$100, While City of Boston Pays 25 to 40, According to Testimony

Marked differences in the price paid for bonding by the city of Boston and the Boston & Maine Railroad Company were shown this morning by the Finance Commission in its public inquiry into the bonding business done by the city when William J. Hobbs, vice-president of the railroad and controller for the temporary receiver, testified that the railroad had its bonding done last year by the National Surety Company for 20 cents per \$100 per year and that this year the same company is bonding the railroad company employees for 18 cents. Attorney Henry F. Hurlbut, special counsel for the Finance Commission, then read into the records the testimony of C. Oliver Loud that the Peter J. Fitzgerald subagency of the National Surety Company was charging the city of Boston from 25 cents per \$100 a year to 40 cents a \$100 a year.

Attorney Hurlbut asked the commission to adjourn this morning until next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. He said that he proposes to go before the court next week with petitions to make Francis L. Daly, son-in-law to Peter J. Fitzgerald, and former business partner of Mayor Curley, bring before the commission his personal books and papers if he has any and the books and records of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. Mr. Hurlbut said that he also intends to ask the court to compel the attendance at the hearing of Edwin P. Fitzgerald and that Mr. Fitzgerald be compelled by the court to disclose more of the affairs, construction and dealings of the Oakmount Land Company and also the name of Mr. Fitzgerald's clients who are or have had dealings with the land company. These clients, Mr. Fitzgerald refused to name on the plea that he was their attorney and their relations were confidential.

Mr. Hurlbut did not specify just what his petitions to the court would ask. The commission consulted and John R. Murphy, the chairman, told Mr. Hurlbut that the commission would adjourn until next Wednesday morning and that he had the full assent of the commission to any court procedure he proposes to take against Francis L. Daly and Edwin P. Fitzgerald.

Forrest W. Norris, a director of the Fidelity Trust Company, was recalled to explain a check for \$2650, which a stub in his check book revealed. He admitted that the money had been paid to "either Luke D. Mullen or to Edwin P. Fitzgerald," for the Oakmount Land Company. He failed to recall which of the men he paid the check to for interest he, Mr. Norris, purports to have bought in that concern. He said he had no receipt for stock nor had he the stock certificates to show for his deal so far as he can remember, he told Mr. Hurlbut.

Mr. Hurlbut, remarked on the strangeness that a man should invest money in a concern and get nothing to show for it. "I have absolute confidence in Mr. Mullen," said Mr. Norris. "You don't really then know much if anything about the Oakmount Land Company?" demanded Mr. Hurlbut. "You don't know, you say, that Francis L. Daly had or has anything to do with this concern. You don't remember to whom you paid out \$2650 for stock in the company. You don't know if you received the certificates of stock. If you did you don't know where they are." The witness admitted that about all he did know of the company was that he, Mr. Norris, was to be paid a commission on any land he might sell for it.

Ira W. Shapiro, a real estate agent, finished the morning's hearing. He told of mortgaging a garage which was being erected by one Bennett Rockman for \$32,500. He said the garage was in Humboldt Avenue. Later Mr. Shapiro sold this mortgage to a trust company. He said that Francis L. Daly had paid to Mr. Rockman, through his attorney, \$2500 in order that Mr. Shapiro would not foreclose on the original mortgage.

CHANCELLOR OF  
GERMANY FIRM

(Continued from page one)

Copenhagen advices, holds that the crown council held by the Kaiser showed that the Chancellor possessed the Emperor's complete confidence. The Cologne Volkszeitung, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, declares that von Bethmann-Hollweg has promised the Reichstag that he would consent to the resignation from the Cabinet of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, and Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Interior and Vice-Chancellor. In addition, five members of the Prussian Cabinet will be asked to resign, the same dispatch says.

## No Let-Up by United States

Government Will Continue Activities Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was said at the State Department this morning that the Government has no further information concerning recent political events in Germany than has been contained in the press reports. Regardless of what may happen in Berlin with respect to changes among officials, this Government will not lessen its activities toward preparing fully for the great task before it. It is presumed that the air will be filled with peace rumors of one sort

or another, all for the purpose of creating an impression that Germany desires to quit, when as a matter of fact the Imperial Government realizes the fact that there can be no peace under present circumstances, and that the German Government must continue its struggle to a final issue.

It is considered probable that the Imperial Government will grant sufficient concessions to the people to enable a continuation of the war without internal strife. The democratic sentiment and thought among the people of Germany is growing, but not to an extent that would indicate an upheaval in the immediate future.

From the fact that neutrals near Germany are deeply concerned over the President's embargo proclamation, there is good reason to believe that Germany has been profoundly impressed by the assurance that in the future she will not be able to get supplies through the usual neutral sources, for it is understood supplies are to be cut off from neutrals who allow anything to get into Germany.

The statement credited to Hollweg that Germany must fight to the end does not surprise officials in the least. It has been realized all along that the Prussian autocracy will not give up the struggle until the last resource is exhausted. It is even declared that, should the German people themselves show indications of a revolution, they will be mollified by the Berlin Government in the form of the granting of a few additional rights sufficient to enable the autocracy to maintain control.

The food question is considered the most serious that Germany faces and the reports from Berlin indicate that in spite of the possibility of starvation the Government will still cling to the policy of Pan-Germanism.

Official warning was given here today that the American public must not regard the German situation as offering great hope at the present time. Press reports show that there is practically no criticism of Germany's military efforts, and military experts say Germany can sacrifice her diplomats without swaying the actual conduct of the war, so long as there is no complaint against the war lords, Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Authorities here said the situation is one strictly of internal politics.

That the crisis in Berlin has not yet arrived is indicated by dispatches received at the State Department, which says that the political upheaval is growing daily more severe.

An extract from the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, cited by Washington, says that events are only in their first stage. The cable extract reads in part as follows:

"This crisis centers itself around the fundamental questions of war and peace as well as the reorganization of our internal political system."

"It is in the nature of things that every such event crystallizes into a personal contest. Member of Parliament Erzberger's speech in the Reichstag general committee was an attack on the Government which means against the Secretary of the Navy as well as against the Chancellor."

"To avoid misunderstanding it should be said that the continuation of the submarine war does not come into the question, not even so far as Erzberger is concerned. The question is of revising of the war formula somewhat on the lines demanded by the Social Democrats. Resolutions in the Reichstag will not accomplish this."

"Since May there have been many changes. One thing, however, has not changed and that is the complete lack of contact between Government and people. The reason for all these happenings?"

"One has only to remember that the speech of a member of Parliament who chanced to be called Erzberger has sufficed to overthrow the entire structure of both our internal and external politics, nor was the Government able to stop it. That shows the bankruptcy of the system."

"The Kaiser is in Berlin and conferring with Hindenburg, Ludendorff and the Chancellor. Is it thinkable that in such time the party leaders should not be present and that what they have to say be also considered?"

## WEBSTER GETS BIG SHOE ORDER

WEBSTER, Mass.—A. J. Bates Company, on Tuesday, received an order for 100,000 pairs of Army shoes, and the work of turning out the big order will start at once. The order means employment for every shoemaker in Webster, and all the extra help that can be secured.

TEACHERS GREET  
BELGIAN ENVOYS

Two of Mission Members Speak Before National Education Association—Papers on Better School Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The members of the Belgian special mission, guests of Portland, were introduced to the National Education Association, at its session on Tuesday, and were received with tremendous enthusiasm. Two spoke, M. Moncheur expressing appreciation for America's help, and M. Leclercq telling of the war and fighting conditions.

The ideal American school building, well ventilated, flooded with light, cheery, comfortable and well built, was described today at the meeting of the department of school administration. The committee on the standardization of schools made its report after investigations extending over many months. Frank Irving Cooper of Boston, Mass., is chairman of the committee. Leading school architects of the country joined in the discussion of school plans.

"Millions of dollars are wasted every year in this country," said Mr. Cooper, "because there are as yet no standards in planning and construction of schoolhouses to which school committees can refer with confidence. Every place is today working by its own experience, and to a very large extent in the dark. If the plans of the standardizing committee are permitted to bear proper fruit, the National Education Association will be able to save the greater part of this waste."

"Because of the war, which will necessitate readjustments in the curriculum to provide for an enlarged plan of industrial education due to a depletion of the world's skilled workers, because of the high cost of construction, and because of the enlarged uses of school plants by means of a unification of educational, social and recreational facilities, the school buildings of the present must be planned with a definite consideration of these matters, and must serve a larger purpose than in the past," said William B. Ittner of St. Louis. "Economic pressure, produced by the conditions of war, should not cause curtailment in the necessary school or public building operations, but it should check the wanton extravagance and the inefficiency of much of the building of the past, and force an application of scientific principles to building procedure. Postponement of necessary school and public building at present will but lead to an accumulation of problems for the future."

"School Boards" formed, the chief topic in the address of welcome by O. M. Plummer, member of the Board of Education, Portland, Ore. "When a board of education," said he, "after much consideration and investigation, selects a superintendent for its system, its work is half done. When it puts in the balance of the time letting him alone and looking to him for administrative results, its work is well nigh complete. Ninety-five per cent of the trouble between school board members and their administrative head, is caused by the question of patronage. No man should be on a board of education who has not a great love for children. If he has every other qualification and lacks this one, he is bound to be a failure."

Mary Schenck Woolman of Boston, spoke before the department of vocational education and practical arts, on "Training of Girls and Women for Trade and Industry." She said that women and girls are entering wage earning pursuits in constantly increasing numbers. "Economic conditions, in large industrial cities require the girls to work, for many men cannot support their families. Large numbers of children have to go to work as soon as the law will allow; even the wives are doing their part to keep the family purse in condition for bare living. If these girls are left untrained the country will suffer. The influence of the dull, unskilled, underpaid task on the girl worker is a menace to our future. Women workers must be spared the physical, mental and moral blight of working under deteriorating circumstances without preparation."

L. W. Bartlett, vocational adviser, spoke before the department of vocational education and practical arts, on "Training of Girls and Women for Trade and Industry." She said that women and girls are entering wage earning pursuits in constantly increasing numbers. "Economic conditions, in large industrial cities require the girls to work, for many men cannot support their families. Large numbers of children have to go to work as soon as the law will allow; even the wives are doing their part to keep the family purse in condition for bare living. If these girls are left untrained the country will suffer. The influence of the dull, unskilled, underpaid task on the girl worker is a menace to our future. Women workers must be spared the physical, mental and moral blight of working under deteriorating circumstances without preparation."

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## HYCO

Makes Washing Easy Softens the Water

Each of our 25c packages contains 15 small cloth bags of HYCO.

No soap required for cleaning, and one-half the usual amount for washing.

One cloth bag of HYCO put in the boiler or washing machine, will save, without rubbing, more than half the labor of washing, together with more than half the soap bill.

Does not injure the hands, or the finest lace or linens.

HYCO makes white clothes, is guaranteed to contain no acid or lye, will not fade colored clothes or shrink woollens.

Send 25c for complete working sample, which will be sent prepaid.

AGENTS WANTED

THE HIKE DIET COMPANY

FRANKLIN, PA.

public schools, Pomona, Cal., said that "school systems and curricula are being renovated and reorganized to make them serve more directly and completely the changing social and economic demands. Vocational guidance which concerns itself with the production of the welfare of the youth, with his selection of and preparation for a vocation, and with his wise entrance upon his life work will be the directive force in the new purposeful and democratic system. Organizations apart from the schools have started the movement well and deserve credit. Schools which have tried guidance proclaim its value. Of the two, the school system is better adapted to handle the work. Small systems in cities of 10,000 should have an adviser devoting full time to the work; large city systems should have a supervisor with assistants in the several schools constituting a bureau."

GERMAN BUREAU  
PURCHASES PAPER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Radical and Socialist papers, particularly the Vorwaerts, express alarm at the purchase of the Weser Zeitung, hitherto a Progressive organ, by the so-called Essen Foreign Publicity Bureau, which is owned by Krupp and Pan-German capitalists. During the past year, the Pan-German propaganda has increased apace and has been carried on by a stream of correspondence through the post and large quantities of literature distributed at home and at the front, as well as by newspaper campaign. Latterly the combination behind it has taken to circulating papers of its own or securing control of others, such as the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which once ranked with the Frankfurter Zeitung as the Chancellor's mouthpiece.

Now it is stated the purchase of the Weser Zeitung is the first move in a plan for the acquisition of a large number of papers, especially liberal provincial organs. The Vorwaerts consequently fears the threat to the freedom of the press and points out that Krupp also has a large interest in a new German film company, chiefly engaged in conducting propaganda for big industrial interests.

## MAINE FARMERS NEED HELP

AUGUSTA, Me.—Plans for helping the Aroostook County farmers harvest their great potato and grain crops were decided on Tuesday at a conference taken part in by Commissioner General of Immigration A. Caminetti and representatives of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. Farmers told Mr. Caminetti they need 6000 more hands than are available in the county.

## CITIZENSHIP SCHOOLS OPEN

Citizenship classes under direction of the Boston School Committee were opened last night in the Elliot and Washington schools. A large number registered. The nationalities represented are Italian, Russian, Greek, Lithuanian, Polish, English, Swedish, Belgian and German.

MALDEN COUNCIL  
PLANS MORE LIGHT

MALDEN, Mass.—Proposals for a more modern street lighting system in Malden, planning for a "white way" of 44 luminous pylon arcs in the center of the city, luminous arcs in various squares of the city, and incandescent lights from 65 to 400 candle power in the residential sections, were placed before the Malden City Council last evening. The proposed contracts, to be made with the Malden Electric Company, would call for payments of \$38,771.08 annually instead of \$34,280.50 paid at present. The contract bears the approval of the Malden Street and Water Commission and of Mayor Charles M. Blodgett. It was first placed before the City Council last night at a special session and finally tabled after a long debate because of the late hour.

Ten per cent increase of salaries was granted the patrolmen of the city by the alderman in concurrence, and an ordinance giving various raises to city hall officials was passed to be ordained. An ordinance giving the Mayor and the city treasurer authority to sell notes and bonds of the city was passed by both branches. Acceptance of the council was given Conrad Sawyer, chairman of the Planning Board, for his gift of 1433 square feet of land, located on High Rock, Maplewood, to the city for use as a park. An order for \$700 to provide for the purchase of shade trees to be placed in the residential sections was referred to the finance committee by the aldermen.

## RUGS

From India, China and Persia

## MODERATE PRICES

LARGE RUGS for living rooms, dining rooms and libraries.

CHINESE RUGS, many with rich blue grounds, others in ivory and rose.

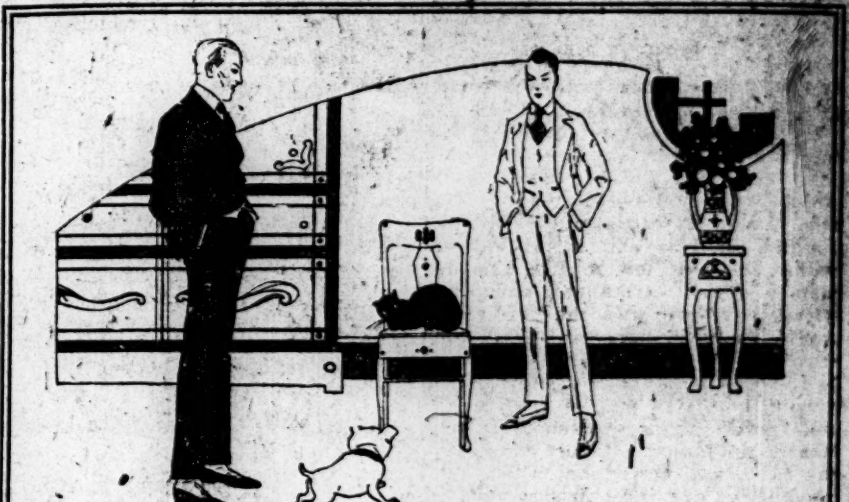
PERSIAN HALL STRIPS, convenient lengths.

SMALL RUGS, from Turkey, Persia, Bokhara, Beluchistan and the Caucasus.

DRUGGETS, imported direct from India, in a good assortment of sizes, patterns and colorings—low prices.

ART BRONZES, from Japan, after antique designs.

Chandler & Co.  
Tremont Street, Near West

White Night  
Comfort

—after a day in the office

To come home for a splash in the tub—then a cool, light shave—crispy fresh linen and step forth into the bright night and color and life in a breezy smart suit.

Ready-to-get-into  
Suit Elegance,  
\$28.50

Ripply, shape-holding suits of elegance. Great designers created these quiet, yet thoroughly fashionable models for gentlemen. A custom-tailor could not craft them better.

Some have patch pockets; others not. All are quarter silk lined—the sleeves lined with white Jap. silk.

Soft summer worsteds of plain gray or blue or with refined single or double hair-linings.

No finer suits in New York for much more than their price—\$28.50.

They fit, stay fit, and are fog-fearless.

Durlington Arcade floor, New Building

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

—or Custom-made  
in the London Shop

Men who want something very different, very exclusive—very good—will meet satisfaction on seeing our summery Banneckburn cloths. Gray shades, of course, and make up beautifully.

White Cricket  
Cloths

Very rare these days. Much in demand. Ours braved the lurking submarines.

Suits at \$65. Separate trousers at \$20. The coat separate at \$45.

## For Golf

The London Shop is showing the greatest—(scarcely do we resort to superlatives)—and the widest selection of Shetland cloths in New York. Made into a thoroughly British golf suit for \$65.

Or, if you wish, into a quarter-lined coat for \$70.



## SPY MENACE TO BE COMBATED

Trading With Enemy Bill Soon to Pass—Main Contention Over Empowering President to Proclaim Aliens as Enemies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives is expected to pass the Trading With the Enemy Bill sometime today. Members are practically unanimous in desiring the immediate passage of the bill in a form which, when enacted into law, will be an effective weapon in the hands of the Government in combating the spy menace.

The main point of contention is in regard to the provision which would empower the President to proclaim any alien residing in the United States, an enemy. A number of representatives declare that this is a reflection upon thousands of loyal Germans residing within the United States. In combating the argument advanced by the opponents of this section, sponsors for the bill state that this power given to the President would be used only where a person so proclaimed an enemy indicated by his actions that he was deserving of coming under the ban of the Government.

It is further pointed out on the floor of the House that every possible means must be taken to prevent Germany or her allies from receiving information from the shores of America which would in any way deter the advance of the American cause and advance that of the Central Powers. It is certain that no stone will be left unturned to insure a powerful weapon embracing wide ramifications, which will deter the German spy movement in this country. This bill will in addition to its importance in other directions contain provisions which will only serve to sew up the loopholes left in the espionage act.

Leaders of the House say that one of the provisions of the "Trading With the Enemy Bill" which has already been approved by members of the Cabinet, will authorize the establishment of necessary censorship to prevent mail reaching the Central Powers and their allies through neutral countries or otherwise. Not only is the mail censorship planned, but a prohibition will be placed on sending out of this country, in any manner, messages, documents, pictures, diagrams, etc., to any enemy or ally of any enemy. This prohibition will also apply to messages addressed to neutral countries, if, in the opinion of Administration officials, this will be deemed necessary.

The bill, when enacted, will work in harmony with the trade exports embargo, which will be promulgated on Sunday, and with the provisions of the Espionage Act.

## SOCIALISTS NOW EXPECT PASSES

(Continued from page one)

and still an confident, however, that the proposed conference at Stockholm was not exclusively promoted in the interests of democracy.

Mr. Stokes said there was a very wide demand for the formation of a new Socialist organization in this country, and he had no doubt that within the next few months this demand would crystallize, and that within a year or two a new group would be more important politically than the present organization. There had been some 50,000 withdrawals from the party since the first of this year, many of them caused by opposition to the majority report adopted at the St. Louis convention, which condemned the war and practically placed the American Socialist party in a position of enmity toward the United States Government.

Although this majority report had just been approved by a very large majority of the party members who voted throughout the country, there were some 45,000 members who had not voted, and this should be remembered in drawing conclusions from the referendum vote, which showed something like 23,000 to 2100 in favor of the antiwar program. In certain sections there had been, since the first of the year, increases in the party membership, but as yet the increases had hardly begun to offset the withdrawals.

In resigning from the party Mr. and Mrs. Stokes said: "The essence of Socialism is democracy. The world is at present rent with the greatest of all struggles between the opposing principles of democracy and autocracy, and the future of the Democratic cause everywhere depends largely upon the issue. In this moment of crisis, when the faith to which we are committed is in the crucial hour, the Socialist Party of the United States has recorded itself to all practicable intents as unconcerned as to whether autocracy or democracy triumph in the issue of the war."

"To rejoice in the overthrow of autocracy in Russia, and yet to look with unconcern upon the possible triumph of powers that have manifested their approval of autocratic rule, and that would if possible extend its vicious sway throughout the world, is an inconsistency that we cannot follow or excuse."

"Our country in this great struggle has taken its place side by side with the democratic nations in Europe to fight with them against the subversion of all that democracy has stood for. Only through democracy can the workers of the world attain liberty and justice and the full enjoyment of the fruits of their labor."

"The Socialist Party has now with violent and abusive language threatened to use 'all means within its

power' to interfere with our nation's course in entering the war on the side of democracy. By its policy in this great crisis, it has, in our opinion, forfeited its right to the support of those who deem democracy essential to the interest of mankind."

"Not only has it failed egregiously in the present crisis, but during the past few years it has departed increasingly from democratic methods within its own organization, until in certain of its recent procedures it has been more arbitrary and undemocratic than any other political organization in the United States."

In reply to the Stokes charge that Charles Edward Russell, now in Russia as a member of the American Mission, was expelled from the party without a hearing either in person or by attorney, Mr. Hillquit claims that Mr. Russell's lawyer was present at the hearing held by the executive committee with reference to the Russell case. Mr. Stokes admits this lawyer was present, but that the lawyer announced at the hearing that he had represented Mr. Russell before, that he did not represent him in this particular case, and that Mr. Russell was being expelled without even having been notified of the charges against him.

Mr. Stokes also charges that the two principal candidates for the positions of delegates to the international conference elected themselves, practically speaking. In reply, Mr. Hillquit denied that he was elected, claiming that he was a delegate because he was international secretary, and later, with reference to the Russian call, he was quoted as saying that Berger, Lee and himself had been elected as delegates by the executive committee.

## CANADA'S SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Ottawa Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir George E. Foster, has recently laid before Parliament the report of the commission which was appointed for the purpose of considering the question of the improvement of the system of ocean transportation between Canada and Great Britain, France and Italy and also the systematic advertising of Canada's resources abroad. The commission which was appointed over a year ago is of opinion that Canada's transportation has not been as good as it should be, and that it will have to be completely reorganized, if the Dominion is to derive the fullest benefit from her natural resources and manufactured products. While not being in favor, under present conditions, of a system of subsidies, bounties or concessions, the commission proposed that the Government should give attention to shipbuilding in Canada and also consider means to secure better rates of insurance for vessels using the St. Lawrence route.

The commission also found the fiscal question an important one. "The impression of the commission in the countries visited," they say, "was that it was desired that a preferential tariff should be given by each allied nation to the other allies; that there should be an intermediate tariff for neutral countries and that enemy countries should be penalized as far as possible by a tariff wall, which, if not prohibitory, would restrain unfair competition and 'dumping' methods which have been such an unsatisfactory feature of commerce during the past."

## DEPORTATION OF ALIEN SLACKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill to provide for deportation of alien slackers was introduced in the House to provide deportation after 60 days of any alien native or subject of an ally of the United States subject to military duty with the ally who has not filed declaration of intention to become a United States citizen.

The bill also empowers the President to draft enemy or neutral aliens between the ages of 18 and 44 years, who have not declared their citizenship intention, to perform labor on farms, factories or other enterprises.

After 30 days the entry of any alien subject to military duty with an ally, except by the President's permission, would be forbidden.

## GERMANS TO BE KEPT OFF NEW YORK DOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In order to prevent information concerning the sailing of American transports from being sent to Germany, the Federal authorities today posted notices declaring that all enemy aliens must keep off all docks, wharves and piers in this district; and that they must not be employed in any maritime occupations in the adjacent waters, under penalty of arrest.

This action follows the dismissal of a large number of German dock workers, through some of whom, it is thought, Germany may have been informed of the sailing of the first American troops.

## VISIT OF RUSSIAN MISSION

When Mayor Curley received a telegram yesterday from the Russian mission stating that it would not be able to visit Boston until after July 19, he at once telegraphed back a request that the mission make an effort to come here Thursday or Saturday of this week, the purpose being to entertain the members at "Caliban."

## QUINCY MARKET REMODELING

Marr & Winchester, a Boston firm of architects, have been selected to supervise the remodeling of Quincy Market in connection with the rehabilitation of Faneuil Hall. This work is to be done according to plans worked out by the Boston Society of Architects some time ago.

## CAMP BUILDERS ARE CONTENTED

Plumbers at Work Despite Strike Talk—All Artisans Receiving Their Union Scale and Lodging in Addition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

AYER, Mass.—Everywhere about the cantonment now being built for the New England contingent of the universal army to be raised by selective draft, there is evidence of contentment among the workmen with the conditions of their labor and with the amount of their pay. Investigation on the ground of the assertion that labor trouble was impending among the whole force because of discontent among the plumbers resulted in finding no justification for stories which have been given out in union circles in Boston. Although the Plumbers Union in Boston stated yesterday that 30 men had struck on the job at Ayer, it was found that the cantonment that all the plumbers were at work, and had received no notification to strike. These men are not inclined to talk, but from the little they had to say it was evident that they were satisfied with conditions and conscious that they were engaged on a patriotic task.

The plumbers at work on the cantonment, like all the other artisans, are being paid their regular union scale of wages, with time and a half for overtime work. In addition, they are given beds, bedding and housing free, and the quartermaster's department furnishes food at cost to those who care to remain on the property nights. While there are certain minor conditions under which the work is being done at Ayer that are not according to what are known as Boston conditions, it was understood when the work was begun that the Boston plumbers had waived these local details.

The Ayer situation was agreeable to the Fitchburg plumbers and everything proceeded smoothly until the Boston union took precedence over Fitchburg in jurisdiction. Then the talk began at Boston headquarters about a possible strike to enforce demands for double pay for overtime work, a 44-hour week, transportation expenses and board as well as lodging while on the job. Were such extraordinary conditions granted, and the authorities cannot see where there is any fairness in such demands, the same payments would have to be made to the carpenters, masons, electricians and lumber workers on the job, which would result in an increase of perhaps \$300,000 in the cost of the Ayer cantonment to the Government. Similar increases at the 15 other cantonments would mean \$5,000,000 cost for work now being paid for at standard union wages.

Before the work was begun on any of the cantonments, conferences were held between the Government authorities, contractors and labor leaders, and agreement was reached that the union scale would be paid at all times, with time and a half for overtime work, on the basis of a 48-hour week. Only the plumbers, it is said, have hinted at trouble at Ayer, all the other workers giving every indication that they were satisfied with the conditions under which they agreed to go on the job at Ayer. The carpenters, in particular, are glad of the work, for they labor six days and two or three hours overtime daily; whereas, many of them have not averaged four days' work a week for months before going on the job at Ayer.

How attractive the proposition at the cantonment is may be seen by any visitor, for carpenters are applying for work in greater numbers than they can be used under present conditions of preparing the lumber on the ground. Carpenters are arriving at Ayer from all over New England looking for work. Next week, when a huge new automatic lumber cutter and sorter now being assembled is running, it is expected that there will be work for scores of additional carpenters.

In one particular the conditions at Ayer are different from the usual undertaking on a large scale. Following the war policy of giving out work on the basis of a percentage of the cost as the profit of the contractor instead of the old speculative policy which sometimes enabled the contractor to make a hugely disproportionate profit, the Ayer cantonment is practically being built by the Government itself, with the contracting firm as an agent merely. So the United States is footing all the bills, providing all the material, paying all the wages, and every worker is directly serving the Government. In view of this there is said to be no justification for a labor attitude such as that resulting on private jobs when the workers sometimes feel they are being exploited for great private profit.

## Y. M. C. A. Work at Pier

Within a short time the army and navy Y. M. C. A. will take over headquarters at the Commonwealth Pier for remodeling into a recreational center for the naval reservists in training at the pier. Funds for extensive repairs and the purchase of considerable

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equipment have been provided by a woman whose name the authorities have not disclosed.

Quarters formerly occupied by the immigration service in the rear part of the pier have been assigned for the recreation work. The plans provide for the partitioning and outfitting of reading, lounging, and reception rooms, a temporary branch library to be maintained by the Boston Public Library, bowling alleys, pool tables, soda fountain, and a complete gymnasium equipment. The Y. M. C. A. work to date has been carried on in limited quarters, but the new addition will permit the activities to be conducted on a larger scale.

Chief Machinist B. C. Howard, U. S. N., is preparing to open a training course for third-class firemen at Commonwealth Pier. There are about 500 recruits at the pier awaiting assignments to the engineering division of the main fleet, mosquito fleet and the auxiliary service. The large power plant at the pier, steam launches and tenders connected with the warships at the Charlestown Navy Yard will be utilized for the instruction work.

Announcement was made today that 72 apprentice seamen will arrive at the pier late today from the Newport naval training station. Yesterday 51 men were transferred from Newport. There are now approximately 2600 naval reservists at the pier, and the accommodations are practically all utilized.

## Signal Corps Reserve Officers

All New England signal corps reserve officers have been ordered to report to Monmouth, N. J., for training on July 20, according to an announcement by the Northeastern Department today. These men will be given an intensive training and on its completion they will be placed in command of the signal corps battalions that are being organized throughout the country. Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards today announced that he is contemplating an inspection tour to Rhode Island next week similar to those which he has taken in Maine and New Hampshire. Today Brig-Gen. Eli P. Hoyle and Brig-Gen. James W. Wheelan, both U. S. A. retired, called at the headquarters of the Northeastern Department.

## Minimum Height Reduced

Orders were received at the Army recruiting stations in Boston today to reduce the minimum height permissible for applicants from 64 to 61 inches and the minimum weight from 120 pounds to 110. This reduction, it was stated, is similar to one made early in the war by the British Army. Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Northeastern Department, paid an unexpected visit today to the Harvard corps, which is engaged in trench work at Fresh Pond. He made an inspection of the work and instruction under the guidance of the French officers.

Orders were received at the Marine Corps recruiting station to recruit a band of 19 pieces in Boston for service with a new regiment in Haiti after a short training in Philadelphia. The band will consist of one first sergeant, two sergeants, six corporals and 10 privates. The call for enlistments in the aviation corps of the Navy has brought a great increase in the number of applicants for this branch of the service, according to today's report by the Navy recruiting stations.

## Provost Guard to Drill

Lieut. J. J. O'Hare, U. S. A., in command of the provost guard of regulars now in Boston on duty, was granted permission today by Mayor Curley to hold drills every forenoon on the parade ground of Boston Common.

## SUSPECTED SPY IS HELD

TOLEDO, O.—For 12 years an officer in the German Army, Baron Heinrich Rolph von Guerdorf, suspected of being a German spy, is held here. Detectives charge that he has made repeated visits to a large automobile plant, which has contracts to build thousands of airplane motors for the Allies.

## CLAFINS INCORPORATED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Clafins Incorporated, to deal in dry goods, has been incorporated here with capital of \$60,000.

## WAR AIRPLANES THE GREAT NEED

Allies Look to the United States to Meet the Demand—Captain La Grange Emphasizes Their Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from London of the increasing frequency of air raids and the popular demand for reprisals have had the effect in Congress of creating a sense of the necessity for rapid additions to the aircraft forces of the Allies, and members who realize the importance of speedy legislation for this purpose are urging action that will enable the country to build a vast fleet of aeroplanes.

"I have spoken already," said Captain De la Grange, "of the great help America can bring to the Allies in 1918 by establishing allied superiority in the air. We know that this superiority would secure a speedier and more decisive victory."

The captain said he is sure that the most effective and quickest way in which the United States can help the Allies is in aviation. "The formation of a large aviation section by the United States," he said, "is only a question of money. It takes three to four months to train a pilot. We have already seen how quickly sturdy young men can be turned into excellent aviators. In less than a year it would be possible to have more than 5000 pilots. These pilots would be trained for the first few months in the United States, and for the last months in the American school that is now being created in France at Issoudun."

"The important question is that of material. The experiences of the last three years has permitted the Allies to create models of military aeroplanes which fulfill all that is demanded of them: Great climbing ability, great horizontal speed, ease of handling at high altitude, and power to carry arms. The American Government has the possibility of building these motors and these planes, and of giving them to their pilots."

"If the Government wishes to, before the 1st of April, 1918, it can have a tremendous aero fleet. Suppose it decided to have only 5000 planes and 10,000 motors. In order to keep that number of aeroplanes always at the front, it will be necessary to build 2000 planes and 4000 motors per month, viz: 18,000 planes and 36,000 motors during the next nine months. Therefore, between Jan. 1, 1918, and Dec. 31, 1918, the United States must build 22,000 planes and 46,000 motors. This means a great effort on the part of the American factories. They can make this effort, as they have already the buildings, the workmen and part of the machinery needed. They have also a large number of the best mechanical experts and technicians. The size of the orders given them will insure obtaining the money necessary to organize the plants for their construction."

## SHORTAGE OF FREIGHT CARS MUCH REDUCED

Shortage of freight cars in the United States was reduced almost one-third during last May, according to a report today from the Railroads War Board, which shows a reduction of from 148,627 to 105,127 cars. This marked reduction in one month, says the board, following four months of rapid increase, is attributed to the prompt response on the part of both shippers and railroads to the recommendations of the Railroads War Board for more effective use of existing freight equipment.

"Increasingly good reports on the grain transportation situation," says the report, "together with Government figures at hand on the amount of bituminous coal hauled from the mines by the railroads in May, lead to the belief that through the cooperation of railroads and shippers real progress is being made by in the campaign in-

augured by the Railroads War Board to secure the maximum of national transportation efficiency.

According to figures just compiled, the 82 principal coal-carrying railroads in May, 1917, hauled 142,257 more carloads of bituminous coal than they did in the same month of 1916. This amounts to an increase this year of about 7,100,000 tons or about 23.8 per cent.

"Headway is being made in the effort to save the time of coal cars by quick and prompt loading," says the board. "The daily average of cars loaded with bituminous coal each working day in May was 23,499, an increase of 23.8 per cent over May, 1916, and of 8.1 per cent over April, 1917."

## PROMOTED OFFICERS GET ASSIGNMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Assignments for the recently promoted general officers of the regular Army have been announced by the War Department as follows:

Maj-Gen. Charles G. Morton, to command the troops at Syracuse, N. Y., the largest regular Army expansion post. Maj-Gen. John F. Morrison, to command the troops at Chickamauga Park, Ga. Brig-Gen. John W. Ruckman, to command South Atlantic Coast Artillery district, Charleston, S. C. Brig-Gen. Adelbert Cronkhite, to command the Panama Coast Artillery District, Canal Zone. Brig-Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, to command troops at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Brig-Gen. Augustus P. Blockson, ordered to the Southern Department for assignment by the department commander. Brig-Gen. Henry T. Allen, to command troops at Ft. Riley, Kan. Brig-Gen. Chase W. Kennedy, to command troops at Gettysburg, Pa. Brig-Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, to command troops at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind. Brig-Gen. Henry C. Hodges Jr., to command troops at San Francisco, Cal. Brig-Gen. William H. Sage, to command troops at Ft. Snelling, Minn. Brig-Gen. Samuel D. Sturges, ordered to the Southern Department for assignment.

## CANDIDATE FOR HOUSE

Former Selectman George S. Baldwin, a member of the Brookline Park Commission and chairman of the town gymnasium and baths committee, has announced his candidacy for the seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives which Col. John H. Sherburne of Brookline has held for several years. Colonel Sherburne, who is in command of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Field Artillery, has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection this fall.

## ROOT MISSION TO RETURN SOON

Will Not Visit Japan on the Way—Effect of Work in Russia Apparent to Officials of Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been decided definitely that the Root mission will come home direct and will not stop in Japan. This was said on Wednesday at the State Department. It is considered unnecessary for the mission to go to Japan, as the mission from Tokio will be due in Washington the end of this month.

The Japanese mission, it is expected, will have diplomatic powers that will make possible a satisfactory discussion of all questions relating to the Far East that this Government desires to take up.

Officials express themselves as much gratified with the results of the mission, and they are convinced that the presence of the representatives of the United States in Petrograd has had much to do with the changed aspect of affairs in Russia.

Notwithstanding the sneering comment of German newspapers on the work of the commission, it is believed by many that the German people eventually will come to understand the big thing that has happened since the Americans arrived in Russia—the prevention of a separate peace, such as was intended by Germany. To just what extent the Root mission figured in this diplomatic negotiation probably will not be known for some time, but there is every reason for believing that a trained diplomatist like Mr. Root was able to be of the greatest service to all elements in Russia during the negotiations.

## RUSSIAN PRINCE ARRIVES

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Prince Dimitri Galitzine and two other representatives of the Russian Navy arrived today aboard an American liner en route to Washington on a special mission.

## EMBARGO ON MEXICAN COTTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Houston today issued an order prohibiting the import of cotton or cotton products from Mexico because of the boll weevil prevalent in Mexico.

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## CHANGES MADE IN CURTIS PLAN

Antisectarian Amendment Reported in Constitutional Convention Redrafted—Still Disapproved by Prof. Anderson

A new draft of the Curtis amendment in which three or four changes have been made was prepared today by the committee on bill of rights of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. One of the changes was only of phraseology with a view to making it clear that no public appropriations were to go to "any school or institution of learning where any religious doctrine is taught."

Another change permits public libraries under semiprivate control to receive public funds. The third change revises the section which permits public funds to be appropriated to sectarian and nonsectarian hospitals, homes, charitable institutions, etc.

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of the committee dissents to the revised Curtis amendment as to its predecessor. The four members of the committee who previously arraigned with Professor Anderson in his dissent to the preceding Curtis amendment now reserve their right to dissent to the revised draft, on the ground that they have not had sufficient time to give it careful study. These four committeemen are Leonard B. Chandler, C. F. Doe, George Frye, and Francis E. Webster. Following is the revised draft:

"ART. XVIII. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money, property or credit, shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution or undertaking which is not conducted according to law, under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers and agents authorized by the Legislature; except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home of Massachusetts, and for libraries open to the public in any city or town, without a public library under exclusive public control; and no such grant, appropriation or use shall ever be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society, or any school or institution of learning wherein any religious doctrine is taught; but nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the power of the Legislature to authorize the performance through contract of the necessary functions of government respecting public health, or the care and maintenance of such persons as may, in whole or in part, require support at the public charge."

**WAITERS' CONTROVERSY ENDED**  
Announcement was made today by Christopher Lane, secretary of local waiters' union, that an agreement had been reached between the hotel managers and the waiters on the differences which resulted in a strike yesterday. He stated that the managers agreed to allow the men one day off in seven without loss and to give preference to union men. Claude M. Hart, manager of the Touraine, confirmed the report of the settlement on a compromise basis. The waiters sought full recognition of the union, but this was not granted.

**LAWRENCE REPUDIATED**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sefior Eusebio S. Asplazu, private secretary to President Menocal of Cuba, has given out this statement: "In view of the recent activities of Franklyn Lawrence, who has announced himself as chairman of the 'Cuban-American Society,' and of the use he has made of correspondence with Cuban officials, the Cuban Government states that it has no connection with Lawrence nor with the 'Cuban-American Society,' and that any intimation by Lawrence that he is acting by the authority, or with the assent, of the Cuban Government, is unwarranted and gratuitous."

## STEEL CONFERENCE ON AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The steel companies of the nation are arranging with the governmental authorities to fix a general price policy on steel for war work, which will be more satisfactory to the Government than present rates, according to official indications at the meeting of the Government officials and steel men today in the office of Secretary of War Baker.

Present with Secretary Baker were James Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, President Grace of Bethlehem Steel, E. H. Gary, Charles M. Schwab and Alvah Dinkey, the latter of Carnegie Steel, representing the steel interests. Secretary Daniels, Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board and Bernard M. Baruch of the Council of National Defense also were present.

The entire steel situation from the production of pig iron to delivery of finished steel, prices, etc., was canvassed. Disagreements over prices to be paid by the Government were to be composed and resultant unnecessary delays to be eliminated.

### REGIMENT ASSOCIATION

At a meeting last night of the Eighth Regiment Association, formed to look after the welfare of the members of the regiment when they are called into Federal service, these officers were elected: John E. Hannigan of Cambridge, president; Charles F. Watson of Gloucester, vice-president; J. J. McCarthy of Somerville, treasurer; R. D. Thomson of Lynn, secretary. These officers, together with the mayors of Cambridge, Somerville, Everett, Lynn, Salem, Gloucester, Lawrence and Haverhill, will compose the executive committee.

### WOMEN AS WATCHMEN

MANSFIELD, Mass.—Two women have been employed as watchmen at the East Street grade crossing of the Old Colony division of the New Haven Railroad in this town. The two women, Mrs. Eugene Hardy and Mrs. William Hartley, are believed to be the first women hired to take the place of men for this work on the New Haven Railroad. The women work six hours each day, one taking the morning shift and one the afternoon shift. Their employment is said to be the result of a lack of men available for the work.

### BANDS OF MERCY FORMED

During June 408 bands of mercy were formed in schools throughout the United States according to a report from the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals today. Of these 111 were in schools of Massachusetts; 71 in schools of Virginia; 66 in schools of Rhode Island; 59 in schools of Kentucky; 57 in schools of Connecticut; 21 in schools of Texas; nine each in schools of Maine and New Hampshire; and five in schools of Tennessee. The total number of bands of mercy to date is 109,527.

### OUTING OF ORANGEMEN

The annual field day and outing of the Orangemen of Greater Boston will be held at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury, tomorrow. Plans have been made for a fine program of track and field sports for which suitable prizes will be offered. The proceeds of the outing will be devoted to relief work among the members of the organization.

### NEW YORK GERMAN INTERNED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rudolph Hecht, a German, was today arrested and interned for the period of the war, on orders from Washington. Hecht is supposed to have had charge of all German bond issues in the United States.

### RUMANIA ARMY PLANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Rumania's army has been reorganized and may soon be able to participate in the general Allies' offensive was indicated in diplomatic advices received here today.

## CITY FARMERS TO BE ASSESSED

Chairman Coakley of Subcommittee on Food Apportionment Cost of Garden Plots—Council Investigating

Daniel H. Coakley, chairman of the subcommittee on food conservation and production of the Boston committee on public safety, after a meeting behind closed doors with his assistants today announced assessments to be made on occupants of the garden plots in Franklin Park and elsewhere for the use of the land.

Each holder of one-eighth acre planted to potatoes will be required to pay \$12.50, or two-fifths of his crop. Each holder of one-eighth acre planted to beans will be required to pay \$10, or two-fifths of his crop. Mr. Coakley estimates that there will be 15,000 bushels of potatoes yielded by 120 acres, and 1000 bushels of beans yielded by 10 acres. He says the returns to the city will be less from its share of the crops than the city has spent on the gardens.

David Potter, assistant superintendent of gardens, varies in his estimate of the yield of the garden plots from the figures of Mr. Coakley. In Mr. Potter's opinion a practical gardener, each eighth acre will yield 20 bushels of potatoes or two bushels of beans.

The fact that the holders of the city lots are to be assessed will come as a surprise to some citizens, as it has been thought by many that no charge would be made to those who went out a few times a week and hoed their patches, and that the lucky holders of the plots would be allowed to harvest and keep or sell their entire crops.

Members of the Boston City Council are continuing their investigation of the expenditure of funds for gardening and land cultivation by the committee on food conservation and production, which has received so far since April, appropriations of \$50,000. Councilman Francis J. W. Ford, who is leading the movement for an inquiry into how the city's funds are being spent by the Public Safety Committee and its subcommittees, is frank in stating that he is not familiar with farming costs but when it is admitted that more than \$55,000 is spent for plowing and seeding and tilling about 200 acres in Franklin Park, he is desirous of seeing an itemization of the expenditures. Mr. Ford, also, says he wants to know where the potatoes and other garden products are to go after they are "raised."

David Potter, assistant superintendent of gardens, has told councilmen who are investigating the activities of the Public Safety Committee and its subcommittees, that there are over 130 acres under cultivation in his charge, and that there are more than 6000 amateur gardeners at work. He said: "Naturally it would be unjust to charge the heavy initial cost of equipment against the first year's crop, but a fair aggregate expense will be reached and then this will be assessed against the various plots, according to their size. Those who pay this assessment may keep their entire crop. Those who do not care to, or cannot afford to, will be given a chance to pay for it with a portion of their crop. This is the present plan."

John H. Dillon, chairman of the Park Recreation Department, said that the laborers working on the Franklin Park gardens were being paid between \$500 and \$600 a week. These men, he said, were all drawn from

the civil service lists. According to Chairman Dillon he selected from 15 to 18 men from a list of 100. He turned the men over to the food committee with about 15 of the regular park department laborers. "All these men," he said, "are now on the payroll of the food committee. They are not in my charge and I have nothing whatever to do with the war garden work. It is all under the food conservation committee."

## DROP INTENSIVE WORK FOR OFFICERS

Demand for licensed officers for the American Merchant Marine, is so heavy and the supply so limited, that Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the United States Shipping Board, has suspended the order requiring graduates of free Government schools in navigation to take two months' intensive training on board ships after being licensed, it was announced today.

Hereafter all graduates that pass the license examination, will be allowed to accept officers' positions as soon as their license is issued by the local United States steamboat inspectors. Edward F. Flynn, assistant to Director Howard, said today that the school in navigation at M. I. T., Cambridge, was graduating 10 officers per week.

Next week the schools at Machias, Rockland, Portland, Boothbay Harbor, all in Maine, New Bedford, Mass., and Greenport, L. I., will turn out 60 additional officers all told, said Mr. Flynn. New navigation schools will open at Atlantic City, Cape May, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Christfield, Md., next week. The engineering school to open at Technology next week will have about 75 in the class.

## HAWAII CANDIDATES SELECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Lincoln L. McCandless, leader of the Democratic Party in Hawaii, and Prof. W. A. Bryan of the College of Hawaii, have been selected by the Democrats as candidates to succeed Governor L. E. Pinkham, and have notified the proper authorities in Washington, D. C., to this effect. Mr. McCandless and Mr. Bryan managed the recent primary and general campaigns for the Democrats. Governor Pinkham's term is to expire about the first of the year, and it is understood his chances for reappointment are good. No candidates have yet been announced by the Republicans.

## FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—The fourteenth annual school for women's foreign missionary societies opened here yesterday afternoon. About 900 registered for the courses and an unusually large attendance is expected. Addresses will be given during the conference by the Rev. C. H. Patton of Boston, Dr. Catherine Mable of the Congo, Miss Ruth Paxson, Young Woman's Christian Association secretary for China; Dr. Clarence D. Ussher of Turkey, and the Rev. Raymond Calkins.

## MORGAN MEMORIAL CAMP

In five large automobile trucks 150 children left the Morgan Memorial on Shawmut Avenue yesterday morning for a two-months vacation in the summer camp of the institution at South Athol. The camp consists of a farm of 200 acres. While there the children will have a small garden plot to tend. The 150 represent 12 nationalities and were selected out of more than 400 applicants by Dr. E. J. Helms, head of the camp, as being those most likely to benefit from the outing.

## HARVARD CORPS USING PRACTICAL TRENCH SYSTEM

College Regiment Studies Modern Field Fighting in Copy of War Conditions

Harvard regiment's permanent trench system at Fresh Pond, Cambridge, built under the direction of Lieutenant Moritz and other French officers who are instructing the Reserve Officers Training Corps is a duplicate of trench systems used by the French troops on the Western front. The first line trenches are protected with barbed wire entanglements about 40 feet in advance. These trenches are connected with communicating trenches or boyeaux with the second line trenches and these in turn by more boyeaux to the third line trenches.

Yesterday one of the battalions practiced in these trenches, going on and off duty and relieving working parties. This work must be accomplished with great skill and quietness lest information be given to the enemy. Guards must be on duty every minute of the 24 hours. A map of this field drawn by one of the corps has just been printed and has been issued to all the members with printed instructions.

While one battalion was practicing a second was going through bayonet drill and hand grenade throwing at the Stadium and a third was working on trenches of a temporary nature at Waverly. These entrenchments are of the type used when making advance into enemy territory, and the instruction consists of digging in under imaginary fire and under other war conditions.

In two weeks the entire regiment will go to Barre, Mass., for two weeks under canvas. After this it will return to Cambridge to stay until the course is completed, probably Aug. 15. The men are being encouraged to take the examinations for provisional second lieutenants in the Army and also to try for the second civilians training camp at Ft. Meyer, Va.

General Vignal, whose official title is Attache Militaire de France aux Etats-Unis, Directeur des Missions Militaires aux Etats-Unis, is expected in Cambridge Thursday to inspect the regiment. It is evident that the French officers are deserving of a great deal of praise for the work they have accomplished with the college men working in a new country on new work under new conditions.

## State Quota Nearly Full

Only 700 men are needed now to fill Massachusetts' quota of the 70,000 Army, Navy and Marine Corps recruits called for by the President in a proclamation several weeks ago, and every effort will be made by the recruiting stations and the State Committee on Public Safety to make up the shortage this month. All men possible are being taken for aviation service in the Navy, orders having been received to enlist even above the allotted quota if possible. The Ma-

rine Corps had a good day yesterday with eight men accepted. The Army accepted over 40 and the Navy over 30.

## Guard to Be Withdrawn

Henry J. Skeffington, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, announced today that the Machine Gun Company of the Ninth Regiment, which has been guarding the interned Germans on Gallups Island, would be withdrawn Saturday. Mr. Skeffington held a conference with Governor McCall today with regard to securing some unit of the newly formed State Guard for the work.

Governor McCall considered the work to be Federal and not State, however, so Mr. Skeffington immediately wired to Washington for authority to hire outside guards.

Visiting day on the island, Tuesday, is likely to be abolished until new guards are secured and become familiar with their work, according to local officials.

## EAST ST. LOUIS RIOTS SUBJECT OF PROTEST

Communications have been sent to former President Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Congressman Frederick W. Dallinger asking them to use their influence to prevent the recurrence of riots such as those in East St. Louis recently, by the St. Bartholomew's Church of Cambridge. The letters signed by the clerk of the church, Smith P. Clark, are as follows:

"The clergyman, warden, vestrymen, and people of St. Bartholomew's Church, Cambridge, Mass., greatly deprecate the recent massacre in East St. Louis. We respectfully call upon you to direct your influence to the end that never again shall such a blot be made against the name of America. Negroes of the country are asked to take their stand with the Socialists 'in the coming emancipation of labor's rights' in resolutions adopted last night by the Ward 23 branch of the Socialist Party."

## MANY SUBMARINE CHASERS BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States is said to be having 300 110-foot submarine chasers built, the Navy Department revealed today for the first time. The work is progressing rapidly and some of the chasers will be ready for use in the next month or two. These boats are of the 110-foot type and it is possible that a larger type will be built in 1918.

## LARGER LOAVES PROMISED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Larger loaves for the same prices, as a result of the food embargo and the Federal regulation forbidding the return of unsold loaves, are promised by the Illinois Master Bakers Association as soon as the embargo lowers the price of flour.

## MONTEVIDEO WELCOMES FLEET

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A United States fleet which put in here today was accorded an enthusiastic reception by all harbor craft and officials.

## GRAND LODGE OF ELKS RATIFIES VOTE ON OFFICERS

Frederick C. Harper of Lynchburg, Va., Is New Grand Exalted Ruler of Organization

At the meeting this morning of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Tremont Temple, Boston, the election yesterday of Frederick C. Harper of Lynchburg, Va., as grand exalted ruler was reported and ratified. John W. Stevenson of Fulton, N. Y., was Mr. Harper's only opponent in the campaign for first honors in the Elks. The vote stood 1263 for Mr. Harper, to 305 for Mr. Stevenson.

The Grand Lodge delegates unanimously voted yesterday to hold the next Grand Lodge and reunion at Atlantic City, N. J., next July. No other city did any energetic campaigning for the reunion and Grand Lodge meeting of 1918.

The other Grand Lodge officers elected yesterday afternoon follow: Thomas L. Reilly of Meriden, Conn., grand esteemed leading knight; Judge James M. Shanley of Oakland, Cal., grand esteemed loyal knight; Frank J. Spriggs of St. Paul, Minn., grand esteemed lecturing knight; Edward L. Chapman of Great Bend, Kan., grand inner guard; Patrick Powers was elected a grand trustee; Charles A. White of Chicago, grand treasurer, and Frederick Robinson of Dubuque, Ia., grand secretary.

Seventeen hundred and thirty delegates to the Grand Lodge received credentials. This is the largest number ever enrolled in an Elks' Grand Lodge. There have been larger gatherings at reunions than that of this year.

The Grand Lodge passed resolutions expressing absolute loyalty of the order to the United States of America and to President Wilson. President Wilson's conduct of the affairs of the United States in the present situation was endorsed.

John P. Sullivan, of New Orleans, past grand exalted ruler, presented a resolution which endorsed the conservation of foodstuffs as outlined by Herbert Hoover and which calls for the appointment of a representative of the Grand Lodge to attend on Thursday at Washington the meeting of fraternal associations of this country in the matter of food conservation.

Today the Grand Lodge probably will receive the report of the commission which has been preparing a new ritual. The war relief commission also is expected to tell of its plan for the raising of a large fund for assisting in the carrying on of the war.

Last night, a crowd, estimated at 16,000 of the Elks, attended the performance of "Caliban" at the Harvard Stadium. At 11 o'clock, Edward Rightor, grand exalted ruler of the order, gave the traditional Elks' Eleven O'clock toast to "absent brothers."

Today those Elks who are not members of the Grand Lodge and women visitors are at Nantasket for a clam-bake and beach sports.

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Worsted Bathing Suits in Black, Blue or Gray.

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## AUTONOMY UNDER CARE OF ITALY REJOICES ALBANIA

Proclamation Read Amidst Applause by Gen. Ferrero—One Italian Problem Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—As previously mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau, the independence of Albania, as an autonomous state under the protection of Italy, was proclaimed at Argirocastro by General Ferrero. A special correspondent of the Corriere della Sera describes the scene of the proclamation, which took place at the ancient and partially ruined Venetian castle, which overlooks the plain of Argirocastro. From the principal tower the flags of Italy and Albania flew side by side.

As General Ferrero read the proclamation in Italian, an interpreter translated it, period by period, into Albanian, and as the reading proceeded, the growing enthusiasm of the assembled crowds showed itself in a running accompaniment of applause, which, at the end of the reading, was continued for several minutes. General Ferrero then addressed the people on the unit which should exist between the two countries of Italy and Albania, and the need for defeating their common foe. After the Italian national anthem had been sung by Albanian school children, speeches were made by both Christian and Muhammadan Albanian notables, expressing their satisfaction at the proclamation and the gratitude they felt for the protection of Italy. At the conclusion of the ceremony a procession was formed of the Italian troops and the children from the schools, and the General, with his officers and the local authorities, made their way to the prefecture, where a reception was held and further speeches made. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Today, 3rd of June, 1917, the happy anniversary of the statutory liberty of Italy, we, Lieut.-Gen. Giacinto Ferrero, Commandant of the Italian army of occupation in Albania, by order of the Government of King Victor Emmanuel III, solemnly proclaim the unity and independence of the whole of Albania under the protection of the Kingdom of Italy. By this act, Albanians, you will have free institutions, soldiers, tribunals, and education for the citizens of Albania; you will be able to administer your own property, and you will reap the fruit of your labors for your own benefit and for the ever-increasing benefit of your country. Albanians, wherever you may be, either here, free in your own lands, or exiles out in the world, or still subject to the domination of the strangers who, though they make plentiful promises, are in their actions violent and plunderers; you who, coming of an ancient and noble stock, have memories and venerable traditions which go back to the Roman and Venetian civilization; you who know the community of Italian and Albanian interests on the sea which at once separates and unites them, unite, all of you who are men of good will and have faith in the destinies of your fair land; hasten beneath the Italian and Albanian standards to vow lasting faith to what today has been proclaimed in the name of the Italian Government as an independent Albania with the friendship and protection of Italy."

The Corriere della Sera says that the events of the last few weeks have induced the Italian Government, in agreement, there can be no doubt, with the Allies, to take a step which will dissipate any possible misunderstanding as to Italy's attitude with regard to Albania. It seemed the moment in which to offer a convincing proof of the loyalty of Italian intentions on the one hand to Russia and on the other to the great American democracy. Russia, says the Corriere, is going through a great crisis of transformation, and at such times doubts as to the intentions of other people may arise. It was fitting, therefore, to make the Italian position and intention clear both to Russia and to the United States, who perhaps were not fully informed as to the situation on the Adriatic, the necessity for Italian defense and the progress of their future action. The words of the proclamation which solemnly guarantee unity and independence to Albania, under the protection which is necessary for her defense, are too clear to admit of the possibility of any insinuations as to their intentions. In political circles, says the Corriere, the conviction obtains that so important a step could not have been taken without the full and cordial approval of Italy's allies.

The Giornale d'Italia points out that it is owing to the Italian forces, solidly established at Valona and barring the way against the invader, that much of Albania has been saved from all that the population of Northern Albania, Serbia and Montenegro have suffered, and Italy is prepared to continue the country's defense.

The Italian Government has told the Albanians that they are free and independent and that they must combine with the Italians in maintaining their liberty and that the bond is a solemn one. The idea Nazionale says that for 40 years the Albanian question has been a weight on the international existence and the military and political liberty of Italy. Now, Italy gives the Albanian people, including the ephemeral republic of Goriola, its independence and liberty. The formidable problem of the Adriatic is thus reduced by one half. It is the first fruit of victory and the solemn pledge of complete victory. Italy makes a great step forward. The Tribune says that by this act Italy cuts short all the complicated mass of problems which laid her to the other Austrian coast, by a master stroke blending her own particular interests

with the ideals of liberty, justice and nationality which inspire the war of the Allies.

The Corriere d'Italia says that the interests of Italy in Albania cannot be represented as designs of annexation or expansion with the idea of direct dominion, because Italy's actions and her future plans of action are different from those followed by Austria in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the regions round about.

## ITALO-AMERICAN LEAGUE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—On the occasion of the American national holiday at the end of May, the Italo-American Committee held a meeting in the Grand Hotel. Prince de Cassano, after reviewing the objects of the committee, proposed that it should be definitely established, under the name of the Italo-American League, and that instead of confining its activities to the period of the war, it should continue after the war to promote friendly intellectual and economic relations between the two great democratic peoples.

After the meeting, all those present repaired to the American Embassy, where they were cordially received by Ambassador Nelson Page. Prince Cassano said that he greeted in Mr. Nelson Page, not only the distinguished diplomatist and friend of Italy, but the learned admirer of the literary and artistic beauties of Italy. They had come that day, he went on, to pay their respects to the distinguished representative of the American people, with their thoughts full of their own mission, at present in America, which had lately paid tribute to the memory of George Washington and to the other heroic founders of American liberty; they thought, too, of Marconi, who had found in America his glorious predecessors in the field of electricity and technical research, Thomas Edison and Graham Bell, a triumvirate which showed the similarity of genius of the two peoples which augured well for a continuation of their cordial relations.

Mr. Page thanked the committee for their visit. He went on to say that the United States were solidly behind President Wilson for the defense of liberty, and not only of American or Italian liberty, but for the liberty of the whole world against the aggression of autocratic powers which were trying to destroy it. The message of President Wilson had gone out to all the democracies of the world, and not only to the Congress of the United States. The President had pronounced his memorable words with special reference to the democracy of the future. And the King of Italy in his letter to the President of the United States well expressed in a few vigorous words, the fundamental idea which guided the two peoples, the fundamental idea of liberty. No autocratic power and no coalition of autocratic powers could oppose any obstacle to the inevitable advance of the democracies of the world. The sacrifices made had been, and would still be, very great, but the final result, assuring liberty and independence for their people, would compensate for all. The future was the future of liberty, and he was certain, the Ambassador concluded, that among all those who were defending and would defend that liberty none would be more ardent, more resolute nor stronger than the Italian and American peoples. He was sure, Mr. Page said in conclusion, that America and Italy would come to know one another better than in the past, united as they now were in the imperishable love of liberty.

### EXPLANATION BY MR. EPSTEIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Mr. Joseph Epstein has sent a letter to the press in which he says that the statement which appeared in the reports of his application for exemption from military service before the Law Society Appeal Tribunal that his appeal was supported by the authorities at the British Museum, the Wallace collection, and the national art collection fund, was incorrect. The mistake Mr. Epstein explains, may possibly be accounted for by the fact that a petition in support of his application for exemption had been sent to the recruiting committee, which was signed by individuals who were connected with the great institutions mentioned.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Sergeant Gallois, of the French Aviation Service, who recently carried out the remarkable feat of bombing Essen, the center of Germany's great Krupp works, was formerly a hardware merchant. When he was called from his shop at the commencement of the war, he was discarded for active service because of his age, and, being mobilized into the dragoons, was given charge of a hospital for horses. He repeatedly applied to be admitted to the aviation corps, but was, each time, rejected as being "too old." Ultimately, however, he was accepted, and soon gained great proficiency in flying. The bombardment of Krupp's was Gallois' own idea. He volunteered for the flight with three other aviators, and carried out the enterprise successfully, returning to his base seven hours after starting.

Edward M. Hurley, who is to represent the Department of Commerce on the Exports Council Advisory Board, was formerly vice-chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. He began his rather striking career as an engineer for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Then he entered the business world as a salesman, and as such got an insight into conditions of marketing goods that has proved valuable. From 1888 to 1896 he was head of a large manufacturing corporation in Philadelphia that developed processes of metallic packing. His attention having been turned to the rapidly growing pneumatic tool industry of the country, he began to experiment and invest, and in the course of time found himself the head of a large manufacturing and corporation with Chicago headquarters, and an unchallenged position in the business. Later he cooperated in coordination and increased capitalization of the industry throughout the nation, and settled down to be a gentleman farmer, with large holdings finely developed in Illinois. But the business call came from the Federal Government in 1913 to help the Nation in developing trade with South America that was rightfully due the northern Republic. He went out as special trade commissioner, and on his return he was made a member of the original trade commission. Now he is in an even more important advisory position on the Exports Council, in which a few men will practically control the trade policy of the Republic toward the Allies and the neutrals in the effort to defeat the Central Powers.

Charles R. van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, who, in an address to Chicago business men, has said that the United States will never return to the older economic structure that preceded the war, and that the "old fetish of law and demand" never again will be worshiped in the United States, is one of the leading educators of the Middle West, a geologist of eminence, and a prominent civic servant. From whom both Wisconsin and the Nation have had valuable expert aid. Thus he was a member of the National Conservation Commission in 1901. From 1908 to 1915 he was chairman of the Wisconsin State Conservation Commission. In 1912 he served on the board of arbitration that settled the controversy between the Eastern railroad and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Fund for the Advancement of Teaching, and a leading member of the National Academy of Natural Sciences. Upon him various governments and learned societies have conferred honors. So it will be noted that he is not speaking as an apocryphal, either in economics, in politics, or in natural science. He could not have held his present position since 1903 if he had not been able to command the intellectual respect of the citizens of a progressive State. Hence the greater significance of his present admissions of the passing of the individualistic era in trade and industry, and the coming, in times of peace, of the social control which the war has apparently made inevitable.

Hendrik Willem van Loon, professor of modern history in Cornell University, is looming up as the ablest champion of Holland's rights, as a neutral, now resident in the United States. He is a native of Rotterdam. Coming to the United States in his youth, he selected Cornell as a college, and supplemented his work there with study at Harvard University and at the University of Munich. Coincident with

his study in Germany he was a correspondent for American papers, and had the good fortune to be in Russia during the events of 1906. During the next five years he lived in the United States, and lectured at several of the leading universities. Then he returned to journalistic work in Europe, and was stationed in Brussels when the present war opened. Germany expelled him from the country. Since 1915 he has been at Cornell University, from which center he has sent forth not a few informing articles for periodicals and letters to the press, dealing with the part which Holland has been forced to play in the rôle of a neutral. His rank as a scholar and authority on contemporary history may best be tested by study of his books "The Fall of the Dutch Republic" and "The Rise of the Dutch Kingdom."

J. G. Phelps Stokes, who, with his wife, Rose Pastor Stokes, has left the Socialist Party in the United States because of its formal pro-German position, taken at the St. Louis convention, is a wealthy radical resident near New York City. His brother is secretary of Yale University. The families from which he sprung were old Connecticut families, with sources of their wealth in New York City's trading and manufacturing businesses. James was sent to the Sheffield Scientific School at New Haven, where he was graduated in 1892. Then came a tour of the world; study of medicine at Columbia University; then a switching to the study of civic problems in the Columbia School of Political Science; and finally a life devoted to philanthropy, agitation of public questions, and an effort to usher in the social Utopia. Not the least interesting and influential phase of his career came with his marriage, in 1905, to Rose Pastor, a Russian Jewess and Socialist, whose prominence in propaganda work was conspicuous at that time. Mr. Stokes, at about this period, withdrew from directorship in many of the altruistic societies with which he formerly had worked, and thenceforth became active in the Socialist Party, joining its National Executive Committee, standing as a candidate for the New York Legislature, and for Mayor of Stamford, Conn.

George H. Worthington, of Cleveland, O., whose collection of postage stamps has been rated by philatelists as one of the finest and most valuable in existence, has sold the same for a sum approximating \$1,000,000, he still retaining a collection of envelopes and western franks for marketing at a later day. Mr. Worthington is a Canadian-born man of affairs, who started his fortune as a seller of groceries by wholesale, and then launched out into contracting, and finally turned to manufacturing. He has had as an avocation the accumulating of stamps, partly because of the pleasure involved, and also because he realized that his acquisitions would, in time, gain a cumulative value from the very size and inclusiveness of the collection. There are only two others in the world as large as this one.

### MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is understood that the Minister of Education and those of his staff who need to be in close contact with the House of Commons will not be moving with the rest of the staff to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and that the removal of the latter will be facilitated by a carefully arranged scheme. The nature of the Admiralty administration requires that all its branches should be in the closest contact with each other, and it is for this reason that the new department, under Sir Eric Geddes, is to take possession of the old quarters of the Education Department in Whitehall.

## FRENCH MERCHANT SERVICE LABORING UNDER DIFFICULTY

M. Henry Coulon States Problem and Advocates Arming Congo Boats With Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—M. Henri Coulon contributes an article to Le Rappel on the subject of the difficulties under which the French merchant service is laboring. He advocates the arming of cargo boats with at least two guns, as a means of defense against submarines. From results already obtained, the writer believes that this would secure practical immunity to the boats concerned, except in the case of torpedo attacks, which are relatively not so dangerous because of the difficulty of giving efficacious direction to the torpedo. "It would certainly seem," he continues, "that this method would result in less loss than that of convoying vessels, which might be reserved for neutral boats working for the Allies and which are not armed."

"It is inadmissible that merchant vessels of varying speed should be expected to sail one behind the other as if they were a squadron of war vessels. The results are often regrettable and frequent accidents ensue. The question of necessary repairs is an extremely serious one, since though repairing is not absolutely impossible, yet it is such a lengthy process that in numerous cases the ships are held up as long as five, six, or seven months, and sometimes longer. Both in France and Great Britain authorization has to be obtained to make use of plate iron and the necessary machinery, and in both countries these authorizations are only obtained with difficulty. The British Admiralty has taken every possible measure to cope with the situation, but it has not always, perhaps, found in the French Government the support which it had the right to expect."

"Following on, an agreement with the Danish Government, the British Admiralty had decided to requisition that country's fleet, sharing equally with the French Government, on conditions which are now official. It had obtained from the Swedish and Norwegian governments conditions which were very advantageous, specially for France. But latterly, having decided to purchase all ships in course of construction in the world which, according to information which I obtained, amounted to about 800,000 tons, the British Admiralty offered to carry out the transaction in cooperation with the French Government, but the latter replied that it desired to preserve its freedom of action and would therefore prefer to wait and purchase at a time which it considered most propitious. The British Government then bought the 800,000 tons outright for its own use. Following on this refusal, the British Government, being in need of tonnage, and having reduced to a considerable extent all imports which could be decreased, advised the French Government that it would soon be obliged to withdraw the 400,000 tons which had been lent to France a few months ago. The French Government has never replied to the British Government on this subject, and it is not yet known what measures it intends to take to meet this grave contingency. "It is also a regrettable fact," continues M. Coulon, "that the French shipowners meet with so little support on the part of their Government, there being a great need for the centralization of the authorities dealing with the merchant marine. It is at the present time impossible to find crews

in French ports for the ships which have just been purchased. The stringent mobilization of the Ministry of Marine, the frequent torpedoing and losses of ships have interfered with the supply of those sailors who are above the mobilizable age and who can find much more remunerative employment on land. Yet at certain naval depots, such as at Toulon, there are 3000 unemployed men, and this figure keeps on being increased by the crews of torpedoed vessels. The navy continues to refuse to provide the shipowners with the men they require, with the result that the delay of ships for 5, 6, 8, 10 or 15 days has become terribly frequent. Shipowners are refused permission to use the naval telephones in the harbors, the Ministries of War, of Marine, and of Public Works stating that the commercial maritime transports have nothing to do with the national defense and therefore the necessary permission cannot be given. Yet the national defense is only possible, thanks to maritime transports."

The writer of the article concludes by urging prompt action. "There is no time," he says, "for questions of detail; the shipowners should be given complete and absolute support, and above all measures should be taken to reduce the imports which do not directly affect the national defense. It appears indisputable that the imports of wheat should be diminished, and that therefore the consumption of bread should also decrease. What the British are capable of putting up with must be perfectly possible for the French. All measures considered necessary should be taken at once, by the end of the summer it would be too late, and on these measures the safety of France depends."

## PRINCE KROPOTKIN WRITES ON GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—Prince Kropotkin, before returning to Russia, wrote a letter of farewell to his friends in France, in which he refers to the political situation in the following terms:

"I need not tell you that I certainly do not share in the illusions of certain Russian comrades on the possibility of bringing the German people to forsake their confidence in their Government, to renounce all desire of conquest and to become followers of Tolstol, after having been atrociously barbarous during the last three years. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that everything that has been done in this direction has played into the hands of William and of Hindenburg, and that the conference called to discuss peace on the basis of the Scheidemann-Holweg propositions was as ambiguous as they were insincere—was only a means, as old as the world, to sow doubt and suspicion among the enemies of Germany. I am persuaded that the only way to prevent the Central Empires from obtaining fresh successes and from endeavoring to reestablish the dethroned Tsar for the reconstitution of the Triple Alliance of the Nineteenth Century, under the name of the Union of the Three Emperors—the only way to prevent such a development, is to show the German and the Austrian people that they have been the dupes of their sovereigns and of their own hope of enriching themselves through conquests, that conquests in the present day are costly things, so costly that it is necessary that such outgrown methods of becoming rich should be abandoned. To bring this about Germany must be brought to see that her seizures of neighboring countries cannot be recognized as legitimate, and that she must give Alsace and Lorraine the right to choose between France and the German Empire."

## CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE BILL MAY PASS SOON

Authorities Hope That New Conscription Measure Will Not Be Delayed in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OTTAWA, Ont.—It is of interest to indicate the probable procedure in connection with the Government's military service measure, more generally referred to as conscription. The bill is now before the House sitting as a committee of the whole, the utmost freedom being allowed in the matter of debate. In fact, it is believed that the more violent opponents of the measure, more particularly the French-Canadian members from Quebec, will carry this freedom to its breaking point, when the Government would promptly put the closure into effect.

Having regard to the unexpectedly big majority in favor of the bill, and also to the fact that the majority included 26 Liberals, it is hoped by the Government that the bill will not be debated at too great a length, but that the committee stage will be concluded and the third reading reached in about a week or 10 days' time. The bill, having passed its third reading, will go to the Senate, where it is not expected that the debate on the bill will be too long drawn out. It will then be given the assent of the Governor-General and become law, which consummation should be reached not long after the end of the present month.

### COAL SHORTAGE IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOLOGNA, Italy.—The communal gas works of Bologna have been obliged to cut down the supply of gas to such an extent, owing to the lack of coal, that the town has recently been practically without gas. At the time of writing the syndicate of Bologna is in Rome to treat with the Government for a sufficient supply of coal, so that this important service may be resumed.

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Refresh Your  
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOLFERS PLAY  
SECOND ROUND

Donald Edwards of the Midlothian Club Is the Winner of the Qualifying Round Medal With a Card of 150 Strokes

| WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF MEDALISTS |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| Year                           | Card |
| 1905-D. R. Forgan              | 84   |
| 1906-W. H. Smith               | 181  |
| 1907-F. R. Hamlin              | 176  |
| 1908-H. C. Egan                | 163  |
| 1909-No medal round            |      |
| 1910-H. C. Egan                | 144  |
| 1911-G. A. Miller              | 157  |
| 1912-W. C. Fowles Jr.          | 153  |
| 1913-W. L. Howard Jr.          | 162  |
| 1914-K. P. Edwards             | 162  |
| 1915-K. P. Edwards             | 146  |
| 1916-H. G. Legg                | 140  |
| 1917-P. M. Hunter              | 154  |
| 1918-W. K. Wheaton             | 160  |
| 1919-Charles Evans Jr.         | 151  |
| 1920-Charles Evans Jr.         | 147  |
| 1921-P. M. Hunter              | 150  |
| 1922-Holmrich Schmidt          | 145  |
| 1923-Donald Edwards            | 150  |

\*Won playoff from W. E. Egan. †Won playoff from D. E. Sawyer and K. P. Edwards.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sixteen of the original starters are scheduled to meet on the links of the Midlothian Country Club, Blue Island, today in the second round of match play in the Western Golf Association annual championship amateur tournament for 1917. Eighteen holes will be played this morning and a similar number this afternoon, with the eight winners qualifying for the third round tomorrow.

The second half of the qualifying round and the first round of match play took place Tuesday, the morning being devoted to the second 18 holes at medal play with the match competition in the afternoon. Donald Edwards of the home club was the winner of the qualifying round medal when he turned in a card of 150 for the 36 holes of competition. This was one stroke better than the card of his brother, K. P. Edwards, who led at the end of the first 18 holes of play Monday afternoon, with a card of 72. Francis Outmet, former United States amateur and open champion, was third in the list of qualifiers with a card of 153. He turned in a card of 77 for Monday's play and improved this by one stroke on Tuesday. Nearly all of the leading players qualified for match play. The qualifying cards follow:

|                                |    |    |     |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Donald Edwards, Midlothian     | 76 | 74 | 150 |
| K. P. Edwards, Midlothian      | 72 | 79 | 151 |
| Francis Outmet, Woodland       | 77 | 76 | 153 |
| D. E. Sawyer, Bob O'Link       | 80 | 74 | 154 |
| E. H. Bankard, Midlothian      | 79 | 75 | 154 |
| Walter Crowds, Olympia Fields  | 81 | 76 | 157 |
| J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy        | 77 | 80 | 157 |
| Addison Stillwell, Chicago     | 78 | 79 | 157 |
| Perry Adair, Atlanta           | 79 | 79 | 158 |
| R. G. Bush, New Orleans        | 85 | 74 | 159 |
| Parker Nall, Wheaton           | 83 | 77 | 160 |
| F. J. Douglass, Bob O'Link     | 77 | 83 | 160 |
| Albert Seckel, Riverside       | 78 | 82 | 160 |
| R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, Ia. | 82 | 80 | 162 |
| Paul Hunter, Midlothian        | 82 | 80 | 162 |
| Thomas Prescott, Atlanta       | 80 | 82 | 162 |
| R. E. Roife, Ridgebrook        | 82 | 80 | 162 |
| R. B. Martin, Marquette        | 80 | 83 | 163 |
| R. T. Jones, Atlanta           | 80 | 83 | 163 |
| A. S. McIntyre, Chicago        | 80 | 83 | 163 |
| Paul Burnett, Maywood          | 80 | 84 | 164 |
| J. P. Guilford, Woodland       | 84 | 80 | 164 |
| Richard Hickey, Atlanta        | 82 | 82 | 164 |
| Paul Gardner, Onwentsia        | 82 | 82 | 165 |
| Arthur Lee Jr., Detroit        | 77 | 88 | 165 |
| J. S. Worthington, England     | 82 | 83 | 165 |
| G. D. Green, Rock Island       | 82 | 84 | 166 |
| M. T. Henry, Jackson Park      | 82 | 84 | 166 |
| Robert Markwell, Jackson Park  | 81 | 85 | 166 |
| John May, Argentine            | 82 | 84 | 166 |
| R. A. Bowker, Marquette        | 83 | 82 | 167 |
| K. J. Pederson, Maywood        | 80 | 87 | 167 |

There was some exceedingly interesting competition in the first round of match play in the afternoon. The longest match was between J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club, Massachusetts, and Walter Crowds, Guilford, who won on the twenty-second hole from Walter Crowds. Guilford, despite his long drives, was 3 down at the turn, but played his best on the second half, and caught his opponent at the home green. John May, Argentine champion, defeated F. J. Douglass of Bob O'Link, 2 and 1, while J. S. Worthington of England eliminated Perry Adair, the young Atlanta, by the same margin.

Francis Outmet made a good competitor in A. S. McIntyre, a rather inexperienced Chicagoan. Outmet won the first hole in par 4, but took 6 on the second, 2 over par, and 4 on the third, 1 over par and was one down. He squared it on the 520-yard fourth with a 4 and was one up at the sixth, won in par 3. Another 4 on the 490-yard seventh made the former champion 2 up. McIntyre then halved the next six holes, but was 3 down after losing the fourteenth. With a 4 on the long sixteenth McIntyre kept Outmet to dormie 2, but lost the seventeenth and the match, 3 down and 1 to play.

J. G. Anderson, twice runner-up in the national amateur championship, also had a hard match with Paul Gardner of Chicago, being 2 down at one time, but he finally overcame his opponent on the seventeenth hole.

Outmet, who is in the upper half of the draw, will play the 36-hole second round match with J. T. Henry, a Chicago public links golfer, while John Anderson, in the lower half, will meet Robert Bowker, also a player on the municipal links here. Guilford of Boston meets G. Decker French of Rock Island, Ill., who today defeated Paul Hunter of Chicago, medalist in 1911 and 1915. Bush, the New Orleans star, will meet Kenneth Edwards.

The R. T. Jones-D. E. Sawyer match attracted the biggest gallery. Jones put up a fine game, but as in all his previous matches, developed a penchant for finding the traps. Sawyer won the fourth hole, but played the seventh and eighth poorly. He won the ninth in a par four, and they turned all square. A trapped drive

cost Jones the short eleventh hole and the next hole he sliced through a trap and had to play short of the bunker guarding the green. Sawyer got home with a fine mashie shot from the rough and won, 4 and 5, being 2 up. Jones holed a seven-foot putt for a 3 on the thirteenth green, Sawyer missing from 12 feet. A pulled drive to a trap and a short out cost Jones the next hole, Sawyer after a topped drive getting home with a fine iron shot. Jones won the next hole with a 25-foot putt, leaving him 1 down and 3 to play. Sawyer won the long sixteenth with an 18-foot putt for a 4.

Donald Edwards, Chicago, defeated Thomas Prescott, Atlanta, 3 and 1. E. H. Bankard, Chicago, defeated Richard Hickey, Atlanta, 2 and 1. John May, Buenos Aires, defeated F. J. Douglass, Chicago, 2 and 1. Paul Burnett, Chicago, defeated Addison Stillwell, Chicago, 3 and 2. K. J. Pederson, Chicago, defeated R. E. Roife, Chicago, 19 holes. J. T. Henry, Chicago, defeated Albert Seckel, Chicago, 3 and 2. Francis Outmet, Boston, defeated A. S. McIntyre, Chicago, 3 and 1. K. P. Edwards, Chicago, defeated R. B. Martin, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes). R. G. Bush, New Orleans, defeated Arthur Lee Jr., Detroit, 4 and 3. J. P. Guilford, Boston, defeated Walter Crowds, Chicago, 1 up (22 holes). G. D. French, Rock Island, defeated Paul Hunter, Chicago, 2 and 1. J. S. Anderson, New York, defeated Paul Gardner, Chicago, 2 and 1. Robert Bowker, Chicago, defeated R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, 3 and 2. Robert Markwell, Chicago, defeated Parker Nall, Chicago, 2 and 1. D. E. Sawyer, Chicago, defeated R. T. Jones, Atlanta, 3 and 1.

## LABOR RECRUITING SUSPENDED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Five persons, two white men and three Filipinos, have been arrested by city and county officials on a charge of unlawfully recruiting laborers for work in Alaskan salmon canneries. They are specifically charged with acting as immigrant agents without a license. The territorial law provides that immigrant agents must not only secure a license, but that they must put up a substantial bond for each laborer recruited, and a bond of \$25,000 as against any damage suits that might be filed by local employers of labor.

## ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL BUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Illinois centennial of admission to statehood, to be observed in 1918, will be commemorated in the erection of a centennial building at the State capital. The Governor has just signed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose, and another measure appropriating \$160,000 for the celebration.

COBB NOW HOLDS  
RECORD MARKS OF  
35 AND 40 GAMESDetroit Star Baseball Player Has  
Twice Batted Safely in Many  
Consecutive Title Contests

When T. R. Cobb, the famous outfielder of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, batted safely in 35 consecutive games between May 31 and July 5 inclusive, he made the second best showing in this department of baseball batting that has ever been made in a major league. He is also the holder of the best record to date.

In 1911 when Cobb established the remarkable batting percentage of .410 for the season, he batted safely in 40 consecutive games, so that the record which he has just made this year is only five games behind the best ever recorded. In 1911 Cobb made no less than 80 hits in the 40 games, which is an average of two safe drives to a game. In this year's performance, the Detroit star made 64 hits in 35 games, which is an average of 1.29 hits per game. Twice during his string of 35 games, Cobb had perfect batting averages, and it is interesting to note that he made them against two pitchers who are regarded as among the best in the league. Against Shawkey of New York he made five hits in five times at bat and against Walter Johnson of Washington he made two hits in as many times at bat. In only 13 of the 35 games was he held to only one hit.

During the season Cobb has made three home runs and all three were made in this period. He made nine three-base hits and 12 two-base hits. During the time he made only two sacrifice hits and stole 13 bases. The table follows:

| Date    | Opposing Pitcher                     | AB  | R  | H  | 2B | 3B | HR | TB  | Ave   |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
| May 31  | Caldwell, New York                   | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 2  | Shocker, New York                    | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 3  | Russell, New York                    | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 4   | .500  |
| June 4  | Mogridge, New York                   | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 5  | Cullop, New York                     | 4   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 6  | Shawkey, New York                    | 5   | 1  | 5  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 10  | 1.000 |
| June 7  | Ruth, Boston                         | 5   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .400  |
| June 8  | Leonard, Boston                      | 4   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 5   | .500  |
| June 9  | Shore, Boston                        | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 12 | Schauer, Athletics                   | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 6   | .500  |
| June 13 | Noyes, Athletics                     | 3   | 1  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .666  |
| June 15 | Johnson, Washington                  | 2   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 1.000 |
| June 16 | Ayres, Washington                    | 4   | 0  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .500  |
| June 18 | Harper, Washington                   | 4   | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .250  |
| June 19 | Johnson, Washington                  | 4   | 0  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 4   | .750  |
| June 20 | Plank, St. Louis                     | 4   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 21 | Sotheron, Hamilton, St. Louis        | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 22 | Groom, St. Louis                     | 4   | 2  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 3   | .250  |
| June 23 | Hamilton, Sotheron, St. Louis        | 4   | 1  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 4   | .750  |
| June 24 | Plank, Groom, St. Louis              | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 2   | .250  |
| June 26 | Faber, Wolfgang, Chicago             | 5   | 0  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .400  |
| June 26 | Williams, Danforth, Chicago          | 4   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 27 | Cicotte, Chicago                     | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 27 | Danforth, Russell, Chicago           | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 28 | Russell, Williams, Chicago           | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 29 | Koob, McCabe, Park, St. Louis        | 4   | 3  | 3  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 5   | .750  |
| June 30 | Plank, St. Louis                     | 5   | 1  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 5   | .600  |
| July 1  | Groom, Davenport, St. Louis          | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 3   | .500  |
| July 1  | Hamilton, St. Louis                  | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| July 1  | Sotheron, Davenport, St. Louis       | 5   | 1  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 4   | .600  |
| July 2  | Rogers, St. Louis                    | 4   | 1  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .500  |
| July 2  | Faber, Chicago                       | 3   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .333  |
| July 4  | Cicotte, Chicago                     | 3   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .333  |
| July 4  | Williams, Chicago                    | 3   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .333  |
| July 5  | Danforth, Wolfgang, Russell, Chicago | 5   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 4   | .400  |
| Totals  |                                      | 137 | 27 | 64 | 12 | 9  | 3  | 104 | .467  |

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.  
HAS VETERANS ON  
BASEBALL TEAM

Individual Work Is Good, but  
Team Play Wants Some Im-  
proving—Games Are Wanted

In spite of the war, which has cut deeply into amateur baseball as well as other sports, the Boston Y. M. C. A. has managed to produce a fairly strong baseball team this year, and while the nine that is representing the organization on the diamond does not come up to the standard set by the majority of the teams that have won the Y. M. C. A. insignia in the past few years, it has made a creditable showing. All of the games are played away from home, due to the fact that there is no place on the Y. M. C. A. property where a good diamond can be constructed.

It has been a hard pull for the team this year, and there have several times been discussions as to disbanding, but the management has held the team together simply for the sake of the game, for sport's sake being the motive of the team. Many of the amateur teams in and around Greater Boston have disbanded, and several of the Y. M. C. A. teams have given up for the year, but the Boston Y. M. C. A. will try its best to go through the season, and the outlook is far from poor.

L. F. Laun, who is managing the team, has drawn together a group of players who have good records behind them, and if properly trained should develop into a very strong aggregation. All of them have had experience and are veterans at the game. At present they lack team work, and but for the fact that they do not work as smoothly as they should, their record for the year would be higher than it is. The boys have not worked together as well as they are capable of.

The team has many stars from the various amateur nines and schools around Greater Boston. H. F. Swan, who is doing the greater part of the pitching, is a former Harvard athlete, while Frank Miley, who is catching, has had a lot of experience on amateur teams. Harry Menader, who is playing first base, made a name for himself as a baseball player at Dorchester High School, and later played on the Savin Hill team. C. A. Charlson, who plays second base, is a former Mechanic Arts player, and R. T. MacCormack, shortstop, was well known in schoolboy circles not long ago as a member of the Somerville High School team. Third base is being taken care of by Joseph Ross, who is a veteran amateur player.

In the outfield there are three strong players, J. I. Cohan at left field, a former English High School star; H. J. Lawson, center field, a former Dorchester High and Savin Hill player, and Lawrence Menader at right field, a former Dorchester High football star. R. A. Gleason, substitute first baseman, formerly played on the Brookline High School nine, and Charles Nelson of the Savin Hill team is an extra outfielder. B. Z. Nelson, a former Harvard athlete, is out of the game, perhaps for the rest of the season, and his loss hits the team hard.

So far this year the team has had little success, and has lost seven games. However, the boys are beginning to work better as a team, and if they can bring their team playing up to the standard of their individual efforts, things will be different the rest of the year. There is no regular schedule made up, as things are so very uncertain. However, there are a number of open dates that manager Laun would like filled by amateur teams.

## NEW YORK RELEASES SMITH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York National League Baseball Club has announced the release of George Smith, the former Columbia University pitcher, to the Rochester club of the International League.

## NEW YORK OFFER REJECTED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The New York Americans offered Pitcher Raymond Caldwell to the St. Louis Americans Tuesday in exchange for Derrill Pratt, second baseman. The offer was rejected.

## CATCHER ARCHER RELEASED

CHICAGO, Ill.—James Archer, veteran catcher with the Chicago Nationals, was unconditionally released here Tuesday. Archer, a hold-out early in the season, has not been playing regularly.

| Date    | Opposing Pitcher                     | AB  | R  | H  | 2B | 3B | HR | TB  | Ave   |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|
| May 31  | Caldwell, New York                   | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 2  | Shocker, New York                    | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 3  | Russell, New York                    | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 4   | .500  |
| June 4  | Mogridge, New York                   | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 5  | Cullop, New York                     | 4   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 6  | Shawkey, New York                    | 5   | 1  | 5  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 10  | 1.000 |
| June 7  | Ruth, Boston                         | 5   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .400  |
| June 8  | Leonard, Boston                      | 4   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 5   | .500  |
| June 9  | Shore, Boston                        | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 12 | Schauer, Athletics                   | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 6   | .500  |
| June 13 | Noyes, Athletics                     | 3   | 1  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .666  |
| June 15 | Johnson, Washington                  | 2   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | 1.000 |
| June 16 | Ayres, Washington                    | 4   | 0  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .500  |
| June 18 | Harper, Washington                   | 4   | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .250  |
| June 19 | Johnson, Washington                  | 4   | 0  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 4   | .750  |
| June 20 | Plank, St. Louis                     | 4   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 21 | Sotheron, Hamilton, St. Louis        | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| June 22 | Groom, St. Louis                     | 4   | 2  | 1  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 3   | .250  |
| June 23 | Hamilton, Sotheron, St. Louis        | 4   | 1  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 4   | .750  |
| June 24 | Plank, Groom, St. Louis              | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 2   | .250  |
| June 26 | Faber, Wolfgang, Chicago             | 5   | 0  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .400  |
| June 26 | Williams, Danforth, Chicago          | 4   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 27 | Cicotte, Chicago                     | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 27 | Danforth, Russell, Chicago           | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 28 | Russell, Williams, Chicago           | 4   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .250  |
| June 29 | Koob, McCabe, Park, St. Louis        | 4   | 3  | 3  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 5   | .750  |
| June 30 | Plank, St. Louis                     | 5   | 1  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 5   | .600  |
| July 1  | Groom, Davenport, St. Louis          | 4   | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 3   | .500  |
| July 1  | Hamilton, St. Louis                  | 4   | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2   | .500  |
| July 1  | Sotheron, Davenport, St. Louis       | 5   | 1  | 3  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 4   | .600  |
| July 2  | Rogers, St. Louis                    | 4   | 1  | 2  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3   | .500  |
| July 2  | Faber, Chicago                       | 3   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .333  |
| July 4  | Cicotte, Chicago                     | 3   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .333  |
| July 4  | Williams, Chicago                    | 3   | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1   | .333  |
| July 5  | Danforth, Wolfgang, Russell, Chicago | 5   | 2  | 2  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 4   | .400  |
| Totals  |                                      | 137 | 27 | 64 | 12 | 9  | 3  | 104 | .467  |

EAST IS WINNER  
IN TWO CONTESTS

New York and Philadelphia  
Capture Their Games in the  
American League Baseball  
Series, While Detroit Wins

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING |          |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Team                     | Won Lost |
| Chicago                  | 48 29    |
| Boston                   | 46 28    |
| Cleveland                | 42 37    |
| New York                 | 38 34    |
| Detroit                  | 38 37    |
| Washington               | 31 42    |
| St. Louis                | 30 48    |
| Philadelphia             | 27 45    |

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
New York 7, St. Louis 5.  
Detroit 5, Washington 4.  
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 2.  
Boston-Cleveland, postponed.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Detroit.  
New York at Chicago.  
Washington at Cleveland.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Three of the four games scheduled to be played in the American League baseball championship race Tuesday afternoon were contested and two of them were victories for the eastern clubs, New York and Philadelphia being the winning representatives for that section of the circuit. The other game was won by Detroit for the West.

The feature game was the one between New York and St. Louis which took 17 innings to decide the winner. New York finally



## NOTES ON POLITICS

Strong exception is being taken, in some quarters, to the proposals, as at present framed, in the Representation of the People Bill affecting representation of British agricultural districts. At a time when the importance of agriculture is universally admitted, it seems an unfortunate anomaly that any proposal should be put forward that will considerably reduce the number of agricultural representatives in the House of Commons. Taking into consideration the respective proportion of rural and urban populations, the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture maintains that the lowest scale of representation of rural, as compared with urban districts, should be in the ratio of three to five.

Something toward cutting down the cost of elections has been proposed for Chicago, Dennis J. Egan, chief clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners says, through the establishment of a central and permanent registration of voters. The Legislature has just passed the act. Hereafter there will be but one registration every four years in the precincts instead of one prior to each important election. The way this will work out is that a man remaining in his precinct after registration will not have to perform this duty until the next quadrennial day, while those who need to establish their registration in the mean time can do it at the Board of Election Commissioners, which Mr. Egan says, will be open for the purpose over 250 days in the year. Also, previous to every election, some of the polling places in each ward will be open for two days to enable those who find it difficult to get downtown to get their names on the lists. Last year Chicago had five registrations and each one cost about \$200,000, says Mr. Egan. He estimates the saving to Chicago at \$500,000 a year.

It has been stated that under the new Reform Bill as many as 39,000 lodgers will be disfranchised in Glasgow alone. As so many single artisans in the Clyde district are lodgers, the Scottish Miners Federation hopes that the Government will reconsider the section of the bill which, it carried, will disfranchise so many men, insofar as their votes in connection with local government are concerned.

Comments in Massachusetts political circles reveal that many former members of the Progressive Party, who followed the advice of some of their leaders to rejoin the Republican ranks, observed with regret certain reactionary tendencies in the recently closed session of the Legislature, particularly the defeat of several measures recommended by State boards for relief of conditions concerning two of the big public service corporations. Then, too, the defeat of a Progressive Party eight-hour labor bill, support of which, among other propositions, had practically been pledged by Republican leaders in return for Progressive Party support, did not help particularly to silence the queries as to whether the Republican leadership had concluded that it was no longer necessary to take into consideration the wishes of those whose presence within the Republican ranks has been shown to be essential to Republican success in Massachusetts.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, which is an outcome of the rapidly extending British system of substituting women for men who are needed at the front, is being recruited on a military basis. This fact has given rise to a belief that they would be subject to penalties, under the Army Act, for breach of discipline. It has now been announced that any breaches of discipline will be dealt with before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction which can impose a fine, and not by court-martial, which can award only a sentence of imprisonment as a minimum.

Labor legislation, considerable of which was presented to the Illinois Legislature, failed to make any substantial headway at the 1917 session, and this despite the strength of unions in Chicago. Three principal measures were proposed: a bill to provide for jury trials in contempt of court cases. A hard fight was made for the anti-labor bill and the women's eight-hour bill. Samuel Gompers came to Chicago and spoke for the former measure. In addition several of the measures had the backing of the women of the State as expressed through the Illinois Women's Legislative Congress. Opposition to labor's program found support in a feeling that in the present emergency it would be unwise to make any changes.

The question of "proffering" with the necessities of existence has been described a stage which has been reached by Mr. Wardle, the Labor member for Stockport, as grave, and the gravity of the matter is indirectly acknowledged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated to the House of Commons that he must have time to consider the providing of an opportunity for discussing the question. It will be the more interesting to see the result of fixing prices of meat, as the public has displayed suspicion that the State itself is not free from the charge of "proffering."

The expectation of the Pacific Slope that it shall hereafter be allowed a larger representation of appointments to the major offices in the Federal Government, which expectation was recently recognized by the appointment of a San Francisco man to the chairmanship of the United States Shipping Board, is again brought to the attention of the public in the announcement of the candidacies of four Pacific Coast men to the Interstate Commerce Commission should this body be enlarged as it is now expected that it will be. Those most often mentioned for appointment to this

place are Seth Mann, head of the traffic department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; Clyde B. Aitchison, of the Oregon Public Service Commission; Max Theilan, head of the California Railroad Commission and president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, and William R. Wheeler of San Francisco.

## USING MORE MINERS FOR ARMY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The recent statement made by Mr. Clement Edwards, M. P., that 120,000 young men could easily be spared from the mines for military service, has been rather critically commented upon by Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, in a recent interview.

He would have preferred, said Mr. Smillie, that some accredited representative of the South Wales miners should have dealt with the question, especially in view of the fact that Mr. Clement Edwards was the parliamentary representative in the House of Commons of an important mining constituency in South Wales. Mr. Smillie said that he had not been able to gather from the Welsh miners' representatives, whom he had repeatedly met in conference, that there was very much opportunity for taking a larger number of young miners from the mines; it must not be forgotten that such men were very often haulers upon whom the responsibility rested for bringing out material from the pit bottom.

Mr. Smillie said that he feared that Mr. Clement Edwards was going a long way from the real position of affairs when he spoke of the mining industry being able comfortably to afford 120,000 young men for the Army. Whatever new circumstances might arise, the Board of Trade, and through them, the Coal Control Board, would be held responsible for an adequate output of coal and although there had undoubtedly been a considerable drop in the demand for coal lately, especially in the exporting districts, this had been caused by the way in which the submarine menace had partially stopped the export trade. There was, however, no doubt that if this were overcome, or lessened to any extent, an extraordinary demand for coal for export purposes would arise, a demand which would tax the powers of the men at present employed in the mines, and indeed the whole of the mining machinery, to the utmost.

Panic proposals, like panic regulations, might turn out against the interests which it was intended to secure, declared Mr. Smillie, and he said unhesitatingly that if the Government withdrew anything like 120,000 men, or even half that number from the mines there would be a very serious shortage of coal, not only for the Admiralty, but also for the making of munitions. There would certainly also be a danger that the ordinary consumer would be left without coal next winter. It should, maintained Mr. Smillie, be possible for arrangements to be made, during the present lull in the demand for coal, to stock a sufficient supply to protect consumers from the prospect of rationing.

## OATMEAL IN ISLE OF MAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor DOUGLAS, Isle of Man.—Until the new potato crop is ready for consumption, the Government of the Isle of Man has arranged with the municipal authorities to issue supplies of oatmeal to be sold at the same price as bread, namely 3d. per pound, to poor people only, and in quantities not exceeding four ounces per head daily. Those for whom this reduction is made are urged to avail themselves of the supplies of oatmeal and to reduce their consumption of bread as much as possible.

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## IN THE LIBRARIES

Appearing monthly and to accumulate annually, the Business Digest, a new publication now on file in two departments of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—the Technology and Reference—will doubtless find abundant entrance, as it makes its preliminary announcements good, into libraries all over the land. The first issue, which contains 256 pages, states that the aim of the Digest will be to digest in brief abstract form the contents of all the journals of general business, which are of practical importance. These abstracts are not to be critical, but concise, readable, impartial and informative summaries, with citations directing the inquirer to the source of the abstract.

It is planned eventually to abstract in this way the essential contents of approximately 50 business periodicals, including those on advertising, banking, office equipment and methods, bookkeeping and accounting, exporting, and important current news having a direct business bearing; also significant business articles in general and technical magazines; to record with appropriate annotations, all new books on business topics, and so far as subscription support warrants, the contents of Government publications having direct business interest, such as treasury decisions, consular reports, decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Federal Trade Commission, legal decisions of business interest and the United States Postal Guide.

The City Library of Chattanooga, Tenn., reports that fewer books on fiction are being called for than ever before in the history of the library. While books on the present conflict, and books describing the European countries engaged in it, are more called for than any others, the greatest gain in demand for any class of reading is in that of pure literature and the interest in poetry and the drama is growing steadily.

The Museum of Natural History of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library gives the children this month a Russian exhibit, consisting chiefly of small objects lent by Mrs. Samuel Bowles, and of photographs of the Russian people and illustrating their customs. There are toys made in Russia, and shoes worn by peasant children, a malachite bracelet, baskets, lacquer boxes and bowls, and an icon such as is found in every Russian home which is not Jewish. Stories of Russian life are wisely included in the exhibit.

Libraries and the war. What is their relation? What can libraries do at this time? How can they best help? Many of them are asking these questions, and probably there are none which have not made some attempt to answer in deeds. The latest number of the Iowa Library Quarterly contains a practical article on the subject, the helpfulness of which is by no means confined to Iowa. In common with others all over the country, the Iowa libraries have furnished books relating to the war and the countries engaged in it, and upon the entry of the United States the Des Moines Public Library added military

bulletins and Army and Navy manuals to their collection. The Iowa Library Commission will loan books of this kind to any library not able to buy them. The State College at Ames has prepared a list of bulletins and books on the subject of vegetable gardening, canning and drying of fruits, food preservation, the elimination of waste, and kindred topics; and this may be obtained of the Library Commission. The commission recommends definite efforts to advertise such bulletins and books, using shop windows as well as newspapers, clubs, and any organization willing to assist.

A task in which the smallest library can engage is the donation and the collection of books for the use of soldiers and sailors in camp and field and on shipboard. The work of making these collections may be pushed, even if the exact means of putting them into the service is not yet settled, whether through the Army Y. M. C. A. or otherwise as each State or as circumstances may determine. In conclusion, the Quarterly says, "A word as to the personal contribution of each librarian at this time. Just now I believe her place is in her library, where with even greater earnestness of spirit than before she should strive to make her library a force in the community. There may be boys and girls who will be obliged to relinquish school work, and to them she may be able to give much help in repairing this loss. In the serious days to come men and women will turn to books and reading as never before. Such has been the experience in England and France, and the librarian has opportunities she never has had before."

Most grateful just now is the aspect of the ocean presented in the list of books on sea and shore subjects which meets the eye on the first page of the current number of Branch Library News published by the New York Public Library. The list was compiled in the library and has been examined and approved by Dr. Charles A. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, who is high authority on deep sea explorations and fisheries. Books which Dr. Townsend especially recommends are starred, and he also contributes brief annotations. The list comprises anthologies, books on the romance of the sea (non-fictional), popular classics such as Kingsley's "Glaucus" and Murray's "Ocean"; books for the collectors of mosses and shells, and a few books of travel such as Charles Darwin's account of his voyage around the world in the ship Beagle. There are also brief lists of books on ponds and streams, fishes, and aquaria. The lists of titles under the heads respectively of government, international relations, and biography, given in this number of the News, appears to be particularly comprehensive and rich.

**JESUITS SETTLE IN GERMANY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor BERLIN, Germany.—It is announced that the first settlement of the Society of Jesus, following on the readmission of its members into Germany, is to be established in the neighborhood of Bamberg, where several monasteries are to be founded. A building near Eibach, hitherto used as a prison, and the castle of Kommersteden are among the buildings likely to be selected for the purpose.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**The Spy Problem**  
WASHINGTON HERALD.—The real important question is how the information collected by spies is dispatched to Berlin. The South American cables running to Spain furnish one answer. Alleged high-power German wireless plants along the Central and South American coasts furnish another. The vicious supposition that neutral diplomats in Washington, of supposedly pro-German leanings, and who have the privilege of cable code, are sending the data, has been made. The New York Tribune is now engaged in showing how thousands of Germans are employed in the financial, shipping, and insurance offices of New York City; how they are in daily touch with an immense amount of highly valuable war information. Its remedy is simple: discharge the aliens. In Washington the problem is more complex. It is not the spy, but the traitor, whom Secretary Daniels has on his hands. And the traitor is several shades lower in the human scale than the spy.

**War Purchasing System**  
ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—The reorganization of the Government's war purchasing system by reducing the number of committees from 150 to 10 and having them report to the Council of National Defense instead of to the Advisory Commission, as heretofore, will prevent duplication of work and eliminate red tape. The committees have done much valuable work, in investigating a multitude of questions and making practical recommendations. Contrary to what might have been supposed from the remarks of congressional critics, none of the committees have bought a thing. They have procured prices, usually far below current quotations and often at cost, with a small profit, but all the actual buying has been done by the various bureaus of the War and Navy departments. Working without remuneration, some of the leading business men of the country have succeeded in ironing out many difficulties. The public, for obvious reasons, will not know, until the war ends, all that has been accomplished by these patriotic committees. But their services will be of incalculable benefit to the country, both in the elimination of waste and in hastening preparations

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at a time when every day's delay might cost the cause of civilization much.

**Coal for the Country**  
NEW YORK TIMES.—There is no longer any reason why the country should not have all the coal it needs, both bituminous and anthracite, unless the miners should renew their demand for their share of their employers' increased profits. If it should appear that the fixed prices which now seem so economical produce excessive profits, the maximum to be named may be even lower than the one now fixed so acceptably. The bituminous coal trade has never had an opportunity to see how much it could earn, and rather shrinks from that disclosure now. The present combination is tighter than even the anthracite, and there may be such an embarrassment of wealth before the coal operators as before the steel trade. It would be an equally useful demonstration of the folly of forbidding combination instead of regulating it reasonably. Congress and the Department of Justice have not learned that lesson yet, but it is worth learning.

**CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—A further notification issued by the Minister of Munitions announces that additional orders under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915-1916, have been made in which 44 fresh establishments have been declared controlled establishments. The total number of controlled establishments is now 4942.

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## CAROLINA'S RICH SONG TREASURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
**RALEIGH, N. C.**—"Few people here," said Cecil Sharp of London, Eng., in an address at Asheville, N. C., to the Pen and Palate Club, "have any conception of the rich treasures of folk songs to be found in your mountains. This is the collector's paradise; I have already found 400 ballads in Western North Carolina and Tennessee and I expect to find more when I return to this section."  
"In my work here," said Mr. Sharp, "I was deeply impressed with the native courtesy and chivalry of the mountaineers. Their culture is hereditary. I found no such thing as 'arrested development.' You can only improve people by reserving their racial inheritance, and the mountaineers of the South have reserved it in a large degree."

**TRINIDAD INCOME TAX**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies announces that the legislative council of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago has passed an ordinance imposing an income tax on all incomes exceeding £500 per year. The proceeds of the tax are to form a contribution toward the cost of the war.

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OF all the Chicago Department Stores on State Street, who conduct grocery departments, THE FAIR is the only store that does NOT sell intoxicating liquors.  
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Grocery and Market  
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Between Deming and Wrightwood  
Orders Called for and Delivered  
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Breakfast and Luncheon a la Carte  
ALL WEEK-DAY DINNERS  
From 5:30 to 8 P. M.—50 cents  
Sunday from 12:30 to 5 P. M.—75 cents  
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Corner Michigan and Jackson, CHICAGO  
Open 11 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
50c TABLE D'HOTEL DINNER, 5 to 8 P. M.  
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Manufacturers of High Grade COMMERCIAL FURNITURE  
Furnishers of Complete Reading Room Equipment  
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**Broadway Grocery and Market**  
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty  
6416 Broadway, Chicago. Tel. Rav. 3005.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS RECORD  
FURTHER GAINS

Specialties Again the Favorites on New York Exchange, Motor Stocks Showing Good Advances—Boston Prices Higher

Irregular price changes characterized the trading on the New York stock exchange during the early part of today's session. It was a quiet market, and, during the first few minutes, was almost without feature. The professionals seem to dominate the trading largely.

Lackawanna Steel, Canadian Pacific and Mexican Petroleum were fairly strong during the first sales. United Shoe Machinery, Pond Creek Coal, American Zinc and Gulf were fractionally higher in Boston.

The steel and copper issues became stronger and the general trend was upward at the end of the first half hour.

There were some recessions followed by good advances and by midday net changes were mostly gains. Some of the rails, including Wisconsin Central, Pere Marquette, Reading and New York Central, recorded good advances. The specialties, however, showed the greatest activity and the largest gains during the first half of the session. The motor stocks were strong. Chandler moved up 4 points to 88. General Motors, after opening up 1/2 at 115 1/2, receded 1/2 and advanced 3 points. Wilson was up 1/2 at the opening at 71 1/2, but lost most of the advance before midday. Philadelphia Company, National Enameling, Cast Iron Pipe and U. S. Steel advanced well.

Gulf opened up 1/2 in Boston at 105 and rose 3 points further. Swift opened up 1/2 at 152 1/2 and advanced to 155. North Butte was unchanged at the opening at 17 1/2 and advanced a point before midday.

Further gains were made in the early afternoon. The tone of the New York market was strong at the beginning of the last hour. Trinity was active and strong in Boston.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.  
Wheat—Open High Low Close  
July 1.93 2.05 2.03 2.03  
Sept. 1.91 2.01 1.99 1.99 1/2  
Corn—  
Sept. 1.57 1.60 1.56 1.56 1/2  
Dec. 1.59 1.64 1.58 1.58 1/2  
May 1.20 1.24 1.18 1.18 1/2  
Oats—  
July 1.07 1.08 1.06 1.06 1/2  
Sept. 1.06 1.07 1.05 1.05 1/2  
Lard—  
July 21.10 21.05 21.07 21.07  
Sept. 21.32 21.32 21.32 21.32

## GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:  
Wheat—The market was steady, although not active. Some of the selling was credited to leading holders of contracts. Shorts seemed willing to buy, however, added to strength in corn and to resolutions passed among farmers to sell new wheat on the basis of \$2.03. Weather conditions are favorable for harvesting of winter wheat in most sections and comparatively few spring wheat reports are received. European crop news is somewhat better and the Argentine advices are good. The trade is awaiting the food bill developments.  
Corn—Decided strength was shown in the market with all prices at new high levels. There was a rapid advance of more than 5 cents a bushel for some deliveries, following early small declines which were based on showers in Oklahoma and Texas. Shorts showed alarm as stop loss orders were reached. A topping off speculative trade in the September deliveries at St. Louis and Kansas City with shorts told to settle at the bigger market of Chicago. There were rumors of additional maximum prices to be fixed at Chicago. Sentiment seemed less bullish after the big advances, although the big premiums for cash corn are not lost sight of. Apart from the Southwest the crop news is generally good. There was foreign selling of corn futures today.  
Oats—The market was stronger. Shorts in the July position were disturbed by rumors of a maximum price to be fixed. Other months were affected by the great strength in corn. Crop reports are favorable, although some of the early oats are said to be poor quality. Sentiment in speculative quarters is very much mixed.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Probably showers tonight and Thursday morning; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

For New England: Probably showers tonight and Thursday.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 59.0 10 a. m. 62.0  
12 noon 60.0

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 62.0 New Orleans 82.0  
Buffalo 62.0 New York 60.0  
Chicago 60.0 Philadelphia 62.0  
Cincinnati 60.0 Pittsburgh 62.0  
Denver 60.0 Portland, Me. 58.0  
Des Moines 60.0 Portland, Ore. 54.0  
Jacksonville 60.0 San Francisco 50.0  
Kansas City 74.0 St. Louis 74.0  
Nantucket 46.0 Washington 64.0

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Rise 5:11 High water 4:46 p. m.  
Sun sets 7:22 4:14 a. m. 4:46 p. m.  
Length of day 15:05 Moon rises 11:08 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:32 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| Open              | High    | Low     | Last    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Ajax Rubber...    | 67 1/2  | 67 1/2  | 67 1/2  |
| Alaska Gold...    | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   | 5 1/2   |
| Allis-Chalmers... | 29      | 30      | 29 3/4  |
| Am Ag Chem...     | 94      | 94      | 94      |
| Am B Sugar...     | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/2  |
| Am B pf...        | 191     | 191     | 191     |
| Am Can...         | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| Am Can pf...      | 106     | 106     | 106     |
| Am Car Fy...      | 77 1/2  | 77 1/2  | 77 1/2  |
| Am Ice Sec pf...  | 55      | 55      | 55      |
| Am Ice Sec...     | 10      | 10      | 10 1/2  |
| Am Int Corp...    | 54 1/2  | 54 1/2  | 54 1/2  |
| Am Linseed...     | 25      | 25 1/4  | 24 3/4  |
| Am Lins dpf...    | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Am Loco...        | 70 1/2  | 70 1/2  | 70 1/2  |
| Am Smelt g...     | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Am Steel Fy...    | 70      | 70 1/4  | 70 3/4  |
| Am Sugar...       | 120     | 122     | 121     |
| Am Tel & Tel...   | 121     | 121     | 121     |
| Am Woolen...      | 54      | 54      | 54      |
| Am Zinc...        | 31      | 31      | 31      |
| Anacoda...        | 80      | 81      | 79 1/2  |
| Atchafalaya...    | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| At Gulf...        | 105     | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Bald Loco...      | 71 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 71 1/2  |
| Balt & Ohio...    | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  | 71 1/2  |
| B & O pf...       | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  | 72 1/2  |
| Batoplas...       | 1 1/4   | 1 1/4   | 1 1/4   |
| Beth Steel B...   | 132 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 133 1/2 |
| BFGoodrich...     | 50      | 51      | 49 1/2  |
| Brook R Tr...     | 58      | 58      | 58      |
| Burns Term...     | 11      | 11      | 11      |
| Burns Bros...     | 100     | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Butte & Sup...    | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  | 39 1/2  |
| Cal Pac Cor...    | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Can Pacific...    | 158 1/2 | 160     | 159 1/2 |
| Ct Leather...     | 90      | 91 1/2  | 90 1/2  |
| Chan Motor...     | 85      | 90 1/2  | 85      |
| Ches & Ohio...    | 60      | 60 1/2  | 60 1/2  |
| CM & St Paul...   | 70 1/2  | 71 1/2  | 70 1/2  |
| CM & St P pf...   | 110     | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P...    | 36      | 36 1/2  | 36 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 67 1/2  | 67 1/2  | 67 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 77 1/2  | 77 1/2  | 77 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 11      | 11      | 11      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  | 21 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 51      | 51 1/2  | 51 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 109     | 109     | 109     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 97      | 97 1/2  | 97      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  | 85 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 103     | 103 1/2 | 103     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 189     | 189 1/2 | 189     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 43 1/2  | 43 1/2  | 43      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 50      | 50      | 50      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 112 1/2 | 113     | 112 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 117 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 117 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 36 1/2  | 36 1/2  | 36 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 84      | 84      | 84      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 105     | 105     | 105     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 124     | 124     | 124     |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/2  |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 29      | 29      | 29      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 33      | 33      | 33      |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 159     | 159 1/2 | 158 1/2 |
| Chl R I & P pf... | 121     | 121 1/2 | 121     |



**Reports—Investigations—Construction**  
**17 South LaSalle Street CHICAGO**  
**UNITED FRUIT COMPANY**  
**DIVIDEND NO. 75**  
 A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two  
 cents per share) on the capital stock of this  
 company has been declared, payable on July  
 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close  
 of business June 22, 1917.  
 The transfer books do not close.  
**JOHN W. DANLOS, Treasurer**



TOURIST ROADS  
IN VERMONT

Routes Along Which One May See Some of the Beautiful Scenic Features of the Green Mountain State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BURLINGTON, Vt.—The fact that Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey recently has announced his intention to resign within the next two or three months in order to accept the newly created position of comptroller of the University of Vermont has called attention to the development of Vermont as a tourist State that has taken place under his direction during the past years. The Legislature of 1910 appropriated \$5000 for a period of two years, to establish and maintain in the office of the Secretary of State a bureau of information, the purpose of which was to promote the further development of the natural resources of the State by the collection, preparation, publication and distribution of reliable information and statistics touching the State's natural and industrial advantages. In 1912 this experiment had worked so satisfactorily that the Legislature voted \$10,000 annually, or an appropriation four times as great as that voted in 1910. Since that time the appropriation has remained at \$20,000 for the biennial period.

The work of the State Publicity Bureau has consisted chiefly in the publication and distribution of illustrated booklets setting forth the beauties of Vermont as a summer tourist region, the publication of books relating to the agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of the State and the advertising in some of the largest newspapers of the country of the various publications issued. Tens of thousands of requests for this information have come from all parts of the United States, and the summer tourist business has increased steadily.

Before the Publicity Bureau was established the State began the policy of highway development, which has transformed the roads of Vermont. Most of the improved highway has been made by laying a good stone foundation, securing good drainage, and surfacing the road with gravel. This makes an excellent automobile road, one that wears well and rides easily. It is a mistake to suppose, as some people do, that there are only two automobile roads in the Green Mountain State, one in the Connecticut Valley and one along Lake Champlain. The State is traversed with good highways.

The best routes for crossing the Green Mountains are, first, the road from Bellows Falls passing through Chester and Ludlow over the height of land at Mt. Holly, a town which affords magnificent mountain views, and thence through Shrewsbury and Clarendon to Rutland.

A second route, and one of the best in the State, is that which leaves the Connecticut Valley at White River Junction and passes through Hartford, Sharon, Royalton, Bethel, East Randolph, East Brookfield, Williamstown, and Barre to Montpelier. This route passes through the picturesque Williamstown Gulf, which is not a body of water but a deep depression between the hills, through which a pretty little stream flows beside the highway.

Tourists who desire to visit the most extensive granite quarries in the world may stop at Barre and take a side trip of a few miles to the quarries. From Montpelier a good road follows the Winooski River Valley to Burlington.

A third route leaves the Connecticut Valley at Bradford, and following a delightful little stream called Wait's River, passes through Topsham and Orange, where the outlook is very extensive, and thence to Barre, where it unites with the automobile road which traverses Williamstown Gulf.

A favorite road by which Vermont is entered from the White Mountains crosses the Connecticut River from the New Hampshire town of Lancaster into Lunenburg and thence through Concord, St. Johnsbury, which contains the greatest scale factory in the world, and Danville and Walden, which furnish superb views, being two of the highest towns in the State. The route leads through Hardwick, another notable granite center, and thence through Wolcott, Morrisville, Hyde Park, Johnson, Cambridge, Underhill, Essex, and Colchester to Burlington.

Still another route may be taken, either following the Connecticut River to Bloomfield, or crossing the Connecticut River from the New Hampshire town of Stratford. The road passes through a picturesque and unsettled region, but over a good highway, traversing the towns of Brunswick, Ferdinand, Brighton, Charleston, and Derby to Newport.

All these routes afford views of some of Vermont's finest scenery, and many of them pass through towns containing small lakes and ponds.

One of the most wonderful of Vermont's mountains is Killington Peak, the second highest mountain in the State, with an altitude of 4241 feet. This mountain is in the town of Sherburne. Lake Bomoseen, a few miles west of Rutland in the town of Castleton, about eight miles long, two and one-half miles wide, is the largest lake wholly within the State of Vermont. It lies in a basin of rock and it is possible to drive entirely around this body of water, this route affording charming views of the surrounding hills and mountains.

Lake Dunmore, a few miles north of Brandon, in the towns of Salisbury and Leicester, is one of the most beautiful of Vermont's lakes. It has for a background Moosilauke Mountain, on the eastern side of the lake, 2653 feet high. Many traditions concerning Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys center around this lake.

COOPERATIVE MILK  
ASSOCIATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of Derbyshire landowners and farmers at Ashbourne it was decided to form a Milk Producers Association on cooperative lines.

Capt. H. FitzHerbert Wright, M. P., who was in the chair, said that the fact that they were up against two very powerful bodies in the milk trade had been brought home to most of them, and as long as they remained individual farmers it was a case of the small man against the big, powerful, and wealthy corporation. If farmers wanted a fair return for their labors they had a very difficult row to hoe. He reminded his audience that Derbyshire had been the pioneer in the cooperative movement, which started in 1869, and the object of the farmers' milk factories in those days was the same as that which they were still trying to attain. Some of the early factories were still in existence, but others had unfortunately failed to survive, partly because of the astute business capacity of the cheese factors, who used to put off buying until the producers had accumulated large stocks and were eventually only too glad to sell at a price below market value. It was impossible for farmers to continue doing business for any length of time in that way, and the result had been that many of the factories had been obliged to close. Looking back, they now saw why the movement had failed and what an opportunity farmers had missed by not sticking to the cooperative system. He urged them to adopt it now and so place themselves in a position to control the milk industry in a particular district.

Mr. J. Sadler, secretary of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Dairy Societies, put the question whether it was going to be worth while for those engaged in producing milk as a means of livelihood to sell their milk to the best customer they could get, or to handle it themselves. If they took the latter course they would be able to deal with their surplus milk, and if any profit accrued, it would go into their own pockets instead of into those of the dealers. Factories managed by farmers themselves were the strongest support agriculturists could have when they came to sell their milk, and if they negotiated with outside factories they would have great difficulty in getting the prices they wanted. He said that from the economic view there was a certain amount of waste at times when there was a flush of milk on the market. A farmers' cooperative factory was a means of eliminating such waste, which was wicked at any time, but at the present time was nothing short of criminal.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows: Second Lieut. Paul J. Ploss, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camps, Ft. Niagara.

First Lieut. Paul Pleis, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Omaha, and report in person to the chief signal officer of the army for assignment to duty.

Maj. Eugene Wambaugh, Judge Advocate General's office, Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty to Boston military service.

Capt. Owen V. Wilcomb, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. Clarence O. Sherrill, Corps of Engineers, will report to the commanding general, Panama Canal Department.

Col. William H. Hart, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty as depot quartermaster, Seattle.

Lieut.-Col. Frank Green, retired, is placed on active military duty.

First Lieut. Clifford E. Terbusch, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Ft. Niagara.

Qol. L. Mervin Maus, retired, will proceed to the points selected as sites for cantonments for the national army, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon conditions.

Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, Quartermaster Corps, is designated as disbursing officer at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Maj. Samuel C. Vestal, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from duty in charge of equipment and outfitting of transports at Newport News.

Second Lieut. Frank Langham, Field Artillery, recently appointed, is assigned to the Twelfth Field Artillery.

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan is placed on active military duty.

Maj. Frank C. Jewell, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the adjutant general's department.

Maj. Louis B. Lawton, retired, is placed on active military duty.

First Lieut. George H. Schaeffer, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, is relieved from duty at the citizens' training camp, Ft. Niagara.

The following officers of the Engineers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Capt. De Nise Burkhalter, First Lieut. Stephen E. Mueller, Second Lieut. Robert S. Welch.

## DANISH COAL SHORTAGE

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Owing to the shortage of coal in Denmark the Copenhagen Town Council have decided not to light any of the street lamps except in the busiest thoroughfares; the theaters are confined to three performances a week and the picture palaces are subject to similar restrictions, whilst the train services have been further restricted. The town is prepared to spend 9,000,000 kroner on beef and pork for salting, to be used in case of need, and the well known Carlsberg brewery have placed their large cellars at the disposal of the Town Council for storing the meat.

CONSERVATION  
OF SHOES URGED

National Leather and Shoe Finders Association, in Convention, Plans to Encourage Use of Repair Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The cobbler, long neglected by the shoe and leather men, is to come into his own. In him lies the hope of keeping the Nation well shod in wartime, according to J. H. Martin of Minneapolis, president of the National Leather and Shoe Finders Association, in annual convention here. The organization is to conduct a publicity campaign to educate the public to use shoe repair shops more. At the same time a plan will be worked out by which the cobbler will be able to buy supplies direct, and in increasing quantities. It is recognized that the repair man will have to work on smaller margins, and increase his efficiency to meet coming needs. To this end the shoe and leather men will work closely with him. A committee of five members of the association has been studying the problem of aiding the cobbler for several months, and will report on ways and means.

Mr. Martin, in his annual address, pledged the loyalty of the shoe and leather men to the Nation, saying that they have been doing, and will do, everything in their power to conserve and at the same time to use wisely the available supply of leather. "It is the spirit of service that inspires this convention," he said. He urged, at the same time, a closer scrutiny of accounts on the part of dealers, that they might conduct their businesses with greater efficiency and thus save more efficiently the communities they serve.

A thorough-going resolution of support to the National Government is being drawn up by the committee, and will be presented to the convention. This will serve to write into the records of the convention the spirit of service voiced by the President.

Mr. Martin, in an interview, stated that while there is no possibility that the price of shoes will drop, he did not expect an increase for some time. The demand at present is steady. He said recent raises in price were due to shortage of materials, which are now so hard to get. However, if the war lasts, there is sure to come a great scarcity in leather, and it is to meet that exigency that the Nation is to be taught to walk on halfoles instead of buying new shoes just as soon as the original soles wear out.

Synthetic leather as a substitute for real leather is here to stay, according to the shoe men. It is just as good as leather in certain uses. It has proved a good substitute for rubber in soles of certain kinds of shoes, and will be used in increasing quantities in this connection. But it will not supplant the use of leather in making shoes of first quality.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the entertainment of the leather and shoe men while in the city. The attendance is large, and the attitude of the delegates toward getting every plan possible out of the convention that they may serve the Nation better when they return home, by increased efficiency and watchfulness, is commendable.

AEROPLANE GIFT  
TO UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor TORONTO, Ont.—The city of Toronto has made a gift of three aeroplanes to the British War Office. The machines will be built here, each training 12 aviators, and will cost \$22,800.

The British Government is spending \$80,000,000 on aviation in Canada, there being at present 4000 men in training at each of the four branch camps, at a cost of about \$5000 per man.

## RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GLASGOW, Scotland.—A meeting has been held in the Palace Theater, Glasgow, under the auspices of the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council with Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart., in the chair. The following resolution was moved by Mr. Joseph King, M. P., and seconded by Mr. Morris Meyer, editor of the Jewish Times: "This meeting of Glasgow Jews hails the Russian Revolution, rejoices in the abolition of oppressive laws against Jews and the grant of equal rights to all nationalities." The chairman also proposed a resolution stating that the meeting "congratulates the Russian Government on its determination to prosecute the war to a successful issue." Both resolutions were adopted.

## EMPLOYMENT OF MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—Notice is given by the Director-General of National Service that on and after June 7, the issue of forms to employers permitting them to engage men in certain conditions for work in trades and occupations covered by the Restricted Occupations order will be made only by the Commissioners and Sub-commissioners of the National Service Department, and not by the officers of the employment exchanges as hitherto. Employers can apply for permits to the Sub-commissioners for their district. Meanwhile the arrangement under which any man who is enrolled as a National Service Volunteer may be engaged for any occupation whether covered by the Restricted Occupations orders or not still remain in force and the official form of acknowledgment of his offer of service embodies the necessary permit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor TORONTO, Ont.—After 12 years the State Capitol at Madison is completed. The board for the construction of the building was organized in 1905 when Robert M. La Follette was Governor. The complete cost, without outstanding bills, will be over \$7,000,000. The decorations alone cost \$504,983.77. The dome is regarded as one of the finest in America.

## RAILWAYS INCREASED REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor TORONTO, Ont.—The business of the Toronto Civic Railway is steadily growing, according to the monthly statement of the company. The month of June, 1917, shows an increase over June, 1916, in the number of passengers carried of 263,453, the increase in the revenue being \$4573.55, while the increase in the revenue for the first six months of the year amounts to \$32,857.97.

PAVING MATERIAL  
TO BE DETERMINED

What paving material will be laid in Commonwealth Avenue, from Beacon to Lake streets, may be determined this afternoon by the members of the Park and Recreation Department Commission, when they meet at Marblehead at the summer residence of Robert S. Peabody. John H. Dillon, chairman, and John K. M. L. Farquhar are planning to visit Mr. Peabody this afternoon and reach a decision upon the Commonwealth Avenue paving.

The Central Construction Company has bid \$119,975 for the paving of the avenue with sheet asphalt. The same firm bid \$125,159 for laying Topeka paving in the avenue. The Warren Brothers' Company had bid \$142,614 for paving that stretch of Commonwealth Avenue with bitulithic.

The bids were opened one month ago, but owing to Mr. Peabody's absence from Boston and service on the board the commissioners waited. Now they propose to meet and discuss awarding the bid. There is no doubt that Chairman Dillon regards bitulithic paving as the cheapest and best for Commonwealth Avenue in the long run.

BARON SONNINO TO  
M. TERESCHENKO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Baron Sonnino, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent the following telegram to M. Tereschenko, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs: "I thank Your Excellency for your words to me on your assumption of the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs in the reconstituted Russian Government. I rejoice at the opportunity of entering into an official relationship with Your Excellency. The Italian nation has gained its unity and independence thanks to the same principles of liberty and right which have guided the new Russia. These principles constitute the moral patrimony of our two new nations, and are a pledge for the mutual confidence and cordiality of their relations which are now further cemented by the comradeship in arms in the world-wide struggle undertaken for the preservation of civilization in full agreement with our allies. No desire for conquest or dominion prompted the action of Italy, which entered freely into the war for the sake of the righteous cause of the liberation of oppressed peoples and the securing of their independence. The final victory must insure to the world an era of peace founded on liberty and justice. At the moment in which the Italian Army is sustaining a desperate struggle for the common cause, I have pleasure in sharing Your Excellency's faith in the next advance of the valiant soldiers of free Russia."

ALBERTA INCREASES  
LIQUOR CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—"No person within the province of Alberta shall have or keep in his private dwelling house a quantity of liquor exceeding one quart of spirituous and two gallons of malt liquor."

By the above amendment to the Alberta Liquor Act, prohibition is now in full force in this province. The amendment automatically rules out everything in the way of warehouse and commission firms and the various establishments that have been doing this class of business; here and in Edmonton and other of the larger cities these houses will now be compelled to close their doors.

An important feature of the amendment is that no liquor advertisement may be carried by newspapers, nor may they be advertised by means of electric contrivances, bill posting or circularizing by mail. The law expressly stipulates that there shall be no attempt of any kind whatever to advertise liquor within the province.

## CONDITIONS IN ICELAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—Premier Magnusson of Iceland was interviewed on his arrival at Copenhagen recently. The Premier stated that the winter had been mild, there had been neither distress nor much unemployment. Coal, salt and petroleum had been scarce, and at times the lack of margarine and other fats had been greatly felt. Steps had been taken to limit the prices of foodstuffs which were approaching famine levels, and sugar had to be rationed. The traditional commerce and the fisheries of the island had proceeded uninterrupted, so that on the whole he felt that his country had emerged from the crisis in a satisfactory manner. The Government, he said in conclusion, were doing everything to insure the same satisfactory results during the present year.

## WISCONSIN CAPITOL COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—After 12 years the State Capitol at Madison is completed. The board for the construction of the building was organized in 1905 when Robert M. La Follette was Governor. The complete cost, without outstanding bills, will be over \$7,000,000. The decorations alone cost \$504,983.77. The dome is regarded as one of the finest in America.

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MERCHANTS WILL  
CUT DELIVERIES

They Also Vote to Do Away With the Privilege of Returning Goods—Press of War Makes Changes Necessary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leading retail merchants of the country to the number of more than 100 held a conference here on Wednesday and decided to adopt the recommendations of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense for eliminating unnecessary deliveries. They voted also to do away with the privilege of returning goods, as advised by the board.

The meeting was called by the National Dry Goods Association but dealers in many lines other than dry goods were present. Retail merchants, it was brought out, expect the military draft to make heavy drains on their packing and delivery departments. Whenever members of these staffs are drafted, it was said, merchants as a patriotic action will not hire men from other industries to fill their places, but will continue to operate with reduced staffs.

Merchants in many towns already are following the recommendations of the economy board. In some cities deliveries have been cut from five a day to two and will be further reduced if necessary. The privilege of returning goods is said to have grown to such proportions in some cities that one-fifth of the goods sold are returned.

## REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been concluded in Back Bay whereby Alden A. Thorndike has bought for investment from the Beacon Development Inc. the Cole Automobile Building at 661 Beacon Street, under construction. The property contains 3514 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$4 a foot, and the building is taxed unfinished. J. D. K. Willis & Co. negotiated this sale.

Title to the Fairview Apartments at 238-240 Hemenway Street, corner of Fencourt, and near Huntington Avenue, Back Bay, has just been conveyed by Julia A. Koltin to William H. Allen. This property consists of a large five-story brick and stone structure, occupying most of the 4684 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$70,600 and \$17,600 of this is carried on the land.

## NORTH AND SOUTH END SALES

The diocesan board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Massachusetts, has purchased the adjoining property to North Church at 133-133 1/2 Salem Street, North End. It was owned by Anna Lavizzolo et al. and carries a taxed valuation of \$14,800. This amount includes \$12,500 on the 2495 square feet of land. The building is a three-story brick structure.

Moses Williams et al. has sold to Fred Turner, the two-story brick and frame stable property located 124 Worcester Street, South End, together with 2616 square feet of land. The total taxed value is \$7900, and the land carries \$3900 of that.

Another transaction closed consists of the sale of two three-story brick houses and 2088 square feet of land, at 8 and 10 Groton Street, belonging to William C. Strong, assessed for \$6700. The land carries \$2100 of that amount. Jonathan W. French is the new owner.

## DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

Final papers have been placed on record in the sale of a frame house and 3440 square feet of land, situated at 15 Mount Avenue, Dorchester. This parcel is assessed for \$3200 of which \$500 is land value. The buyer is Henry S. Brown.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Troy St., 50-52, Ward 4; N. A. Smith, alter mercantile.  
A. Hathaway; brick work shops.  
Mt. Pleasant Ave., 102, Ward 12; F. M. Gifford, H. Duffie; frame dwelling.  
Stimson St., 75, Ward 23; Martha G. Stratton, F. H. Cowling; frame dwelling.  
Fowle St., 8, Ward 22; Louis Bartols, F. H. Cowling; frame dwelling.  
Trist St., 102-108, Ward 5; Weeks R. E. Trust; alter stores.  
Lancaster St., 20, Ward 5; F. L. Dunne; alter stores and tenements.  
Commonwealth Ave., 560, Ward 3; United States Tire Company; alter store.  
Main St., 374, Ward 3; Mary L. Philbrook; alter tenements.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Guarded by 22 United States immigration officials from the Boston station, 103 Bravas from Cape De Verde Islands, who have been detained here for several weeks because they could not pass the new literacy law, were deported today. The inspectors took the Negroes to New Bedford and put them aboard the schooner Cameo, which is to take them back to the islands.

Swordfish, tilefish, and groundfish were offered for sale at the fish pier today. Wholesale prices hold high however. Dealers quoted prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$66.50, steak cod \$10.13.50, market cod \$5.07, pollock \$6.87.5, large hake \$7.25, small hake \$5.50, and cusk \$7.25. Swordfish sold for 16 cents per pound, and tilefish 7 1/2 cents. Arrivals: Flaviola 32 swordfish, Anna 30, and Fanny Reed 75. The Flaviola also had 7000 tilefish. Groundfish arrivals: Str. Breaker 79,000 pounds, str. Heroine

167,000, schooners Gertrude De Costa 31,500, Natalie Nelson 20,100, Angelina C. Numan 76,000, Ellen & Mary 15,400, W. M. Goodspeed 17,800, Pauline 30,300, and Eva-Avina 2000.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooners Annie M. Parker from Canada with salt cod, Louisa R. Sylva with fresh fish, and the following late arrivals Tuesday: Somerville 20,000 pounds halibut, 100,000 pounds fresh fish, J. P. Mesquita 160,000 fresh fish, 4800 halibut, Adeline 150,000 fresh fish, 1000 halibut, Flora L. Oliver 120,000 fresh fish, 1000 halibut, British schooner Grace Darling 185,000 salt cod, and the Frances Willard from Bay of Islands 90,000 salt cod, and 805 bbls. herring.

Sale of the steamers Lexington, Indian and Berkshire, for about \$375,000 each to New York parties by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, was reported here today. The Tuscan was also sold to the same parties for about \$650,000, it was reported. These vessels have all been in the Boston service at some time. The new owners plan to charter the boats for the off-shore trade, it was reported.

## ITALIAN FOOD REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Strict regulations have been issued in Italy in order to enforce economy and an equal distribution of foodstuffs. Thus anyone buying foodstuffs at a higher price than that established by law is now liable to 6 months' imprisonment and a fine of 1500 lire, and the offer to pay more than the established price in order to procure any commodity is punishable with a fine of 500 lire and one month's imprisonment. Any one receiving goods for which cards have been issued without exchanging the relative ticket renders himself liable to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 2000 lire. The consumption of meat on the prescribed meatless days is punishable with 15 days' imprisonment and a fine of 200 lire.

## MOTOR PLOWS IN YORKSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HULL, England.—The motor plow which has been doing good work on many of the Yorkshire farms has come to stay. Of American origin, the plows are easy to drive and since they do four furrows at a time the time they save is considerable. Commandeered by the Government they have been hired out to any farmers who have required them and have saved the labor of both men and horses. The plows will probably be largely used in the near future as they will do away with the expense of keeping farm horses, which has always been a very serious item in all farm accounts.

## TREATMENT PROTESTED

Robert W. Dunn, secretary for the League for Democratic Control, announced last night that its committee on free speech had passed a vote of protest against the freedom of the Socialists on July 1, and had demanded that the sailors and soldiers said to have taken part in the attack made on members of the Workmen's Council of Greater Boston be punished for their acts. Copies of this appeal, Mr. Dunn announced, are in the hands of Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, President McGrady of the Boston C. L. U., President Gompers of the A. F. of L., Commandant Rush, Brigadier General Edwards, Major Parker and acting Adjutant-General Swester.

## RAILROADS' MAY REVENUES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A net excess of revenues over expenditures of more than \$104,000,000 during May, 1917, on 178 out of the 186 railroads of the United States, was shown by a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission today.

NEEDS OF SMALL  
LIBRARIES, TOPIC  
OF CONFERENCE

Massachusetts Librarians Hear Address From Miss Hazel W. Benjamin of Easthampton

Discussion of the needs of a small library and the way in which these can be met best was started at the opening session today of the second meeting of the librarians' conference in Simmons College held under the auspices of the Free Library Commission of Massachusetts. Miss Alice G. Higgins, assistant at the Boston Athenaeum and lecturer at the summer school in Simmons, continued her talk on "Children's Work in a Small Library," opening today's exercises.

Miss Hazel W. Benjamin, librarian at the Easthampton Public Library, followed Miss Higgins with an address on "Modern Methods in a Small Library." Miss Benjamin is particularly fitted for this subject, said a member of the Free Library Commission, on account of her personal experience. Miss Benjamin started work in the Springfield City Library, where she rendered such efficient service, he said, that when it became necessary to have a new librarian at the Easthampton institution she was chosen.

Since located at the small library, Miss Benjamin has introduced many of the systems in so far as practical, which have made the Springfield Library on to be copied, he said. The interest in the library at Easthampton has increased greatly since Miss Benjamin took charge, and her work has rejuvenated and brought the old library to a point of efficiency desired by other institutions in Massachusetts.

John G. Moulton, librarian at the Haverhill Public Library, was to close this morning's session with a speech on "Collecting Local Material." He will deal largely with the ways in which libraries can collect and preserve documents and official statements telling of the work their respective localities have done in the war with Germany. Miss Ida F. Farrar, assistant librarian at Springfield, will speak this afternoon on "Best Recent Books for a Small Library." Afterwards a Round Table on questions handed in by those attending the conference will close the scheduled events for today. The conference continues tomorrow.

## KAMEHAMEHA DAY CELEBRATED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—New Hawaii and Old Hawaii sat together recently to review the memories of the old kingdom and its first King, Kamehameha the Great, called the Napoleon of the Pacific, whose genius assembled the islands of the Hawaiian group under one rule.

Kamehameha day was celebrated with the customary observance, a large number of Hawaiian society members forming a pageant which marched about the statue of Kamehameha in front of the Judiciary Building. Members of the Sons and Daughters of Warriors formed the guard of honor about the statue, clothed in the feather robes and helmets of the royalty of a century or more ago, and carrying ancient kahilis and weapons.

## AVIATION HEARINGS OVER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hearings on the Administration's \$639,000,000 aviation bill have been concluded by the House Military Committee and the measure probably will be reported before the end of the week. Secretary Baker did not appear before the committee, as had been expected.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## FRENCH DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO POLAND

"Une Mission Diplomatique en Pologne au XVII<sup>e</sup> Siècle." Par Mme. Marie Gaslovi. Paris: Champion. Two francs.

The author of this small volume, describing one of the most interesting episodes in the history of Poland, now the center, now the cat's paw of French diplomacy, has done a valuable piece of work with skill and insight. Not only does the book bring its readers into close touch with a character full of charm in the person of that astute diplomatist, Bonzi, Bishop of Beziers, it throws also much light upon the Polish court at that time, and further it reveals the character of Louis XIV, his statesmanlike patience and discretion.

On the surface Bonzi's mission, namely, in the King's words to bring about "the election of a French prince and the union of the two thrones," presented no insuperable difficulties. John Casimir, King of Poland, was childless and little interested in a succession which was elective, not hereditary. He was to prove not merely willing to relegate the choice of the election to another, but even to abdicate the throne, if abdication would involve no greater initiative than was demanded by kingship. His wife, Marie Gonzaga, a French woman, energetic and intelligent, was to be the point d'appui of the mission. In her, Louis, following the policy of Mazarin, who had arranged this marriage, saw a willing and able confederate.

Bonzi was early to learn that while Louis favored the election of Condé, the Queen inclined rather to his son, the Duc d'Enghien, who would be more submissive to her will. The charm and ability of Bonzi won him speedy success at Warsaw, but this most persevering of diplomatists was to learn how little stable was the policy of the Queen, how baffling the supreme timidity of the King.

The great obstacle which presented itself to their elective scheme was the opposition of Lubomirski, the great Polish noble, who watched the court from afar, with sullen hostility, preferring in his arrogance and personal ambition to ally himself with the traditional enemies of Poland, Austria and Brandenburg, rather than submit to the intrigues of the Queen.

Soon after the arrival of Bonzi, Louis wrote to his ambassador announcing his willingness to dispatch French troops to Poland under the command of Condé. Marie Gonzaga hesitated, while to Bonzi's indignation she endeavored to establish secret relations with Lubomirski, collecting an army on the borders of Hungary.

Diplomacy, however, yielded to force and Poland entered upon civil war. The royalist campaign, led by John Casimir, ended in severe loss to the King's troops and the successful withdrawal of the rebels. Neither Louis nor Bonzi was dismayed. The lesson would be a salutary one, proving that without Condé the court was unable to defeat its enemies. "Only," wrote Louis, "the impossible will stop us." The impossible—or so it appeared to the King of France—quickly presented itself in the unequivocal refusal of Sweden to permit a French army to pass through her territory. Louis, as his successor was to do, with humiliating results to France, have hazarded the entry into Poland by some other way, but he was too wise a statesman to gamble for the chimerical. He announced that the election must, for the time at least, be abandoned. The Queen was in despair, and Bonzi, sadly rebuffed, desired only to be relieved of his office. His spirits quickly rose, however, when Louis so far relented as to promise financial assistance for a limited time in the effort to subdue Lubomirski. There followed a second campaign, with no more success than the first to the royal troops, and a peace wholly favorable to the rebels.

In 1667, when the career of Lubomirski ended, Bonzi believed that the chief obstacle to the election was withdrawn and Louis favored the plan of sending Condé to Poland, not primarily, it was disclosed, to bring about the election, but to intimidate and distract the Emperor. When Marie Gonzaga also passed away, which followed almost immediately, a swift readjustment of plans was required, but Bonzi's confidence and enthusiasm remained undimmed. Condé could now come and pay his respects to the King and step into a place which John Casimir desired above all else to vacate. Louis, however, thought otherwise. France was in fact playing a great game in which Poland was to be merely a pawn. Not with the most powerful country in Europe was the diplomacy of Bonzi to unite the Polish throne, but with the little Duchy of Neuburg. By these means would Louis insure the barring of the passage along the Rhine to the Emperor, and he counted not the price too high.

So experienced a man of the world as the Bishop of Beziers must later have reviewed with humorous appreciation the adroit legerdemain of his royal master, but though at the time he bowed in courteous submission, the disappointment was undoubtedly great and the humiliation severe.

## AMERICAN NOTES

Bertrand Russell's "Why Men Fight" is in its fifth edition, and its New York publishers need no spur of rumor as to its suppression to promote large sales.

The authorized life and letters of Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") are being prepared by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Julian Harris of Atlanta, Ga. Complete records of the Harris-Whitcomb Riley friendship are available, and also the letters passing between the southern journalist and humorist and Theodore Roosevelt.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The story of the vicissitudes of books, whether as individuals, collections, or libraries, if it could be told with any approach to detail, would provide a romance of absorbing interest. Even the book boxes outside the second-hand bookellers' shops, no less than the stately libraries of book collectors or the archives of learned institutions, have shown from time to time what possibilities for romance they have contained could but the veil be lifted and the past be revealed.

Not so many years ago the Royal Society possessed a considerable library of books which did not relate to the general purposes of the society's work, and in some unhappy moment, when it was thought advisable to retain as much shelf space as possible for works which have an intimate relation to the general purposes of the society, it was thought well to relieve the shelves of works which did not appear upon them. The council appears to have been so closely coupled with the business in which it was more particularly interested, that it did not depute anyone in particular to examine the books, and what was every one's business became no one's, and the books were sold in bulk.

The story goes that a newly elected fellow, who is now one of the most distinguished ornaments of the society, shortly after this occurrence happened upon some interesting books upon a bookshelf in a great center of learning, and to his delight and astonishment discovered a volume the value of which was beyond that of all its most interesting companions. His attention was at once arrested and, on inquiry, he was informed that the books formed a portion of some superfluous volumes which had been part of the Royal Society's library. Thus by chance was brought to light one of the many mistakes which have been made in the world of books and of which the world as a rule is supremely unconscious.

Some 12 months ago it was announced that Sir Archibald Geikie had been requested by the members of the Royal Society's Club to write a history of the club, and that he had consented to carry out this request. The sequel is of no little interest as throwing light upon hidden treasures. In the course of Sir Archibald's investigations he discovered much that threw fuller light upon doubtful questions and that lifted the veil from much that had hitherto lain unknown. What an advance he has made in the knowledge of the club's history will be acknowledged when his work is compared with the existing meager account; but what is of peculiar interest to bookmen and antiquaries is the fact that during his researches, five large portfolios of rare engravings, which are in themselves a compendium of the history of the Royal Society, were discovered under a thick and almost impenetrable layer of dust. His discoveries, however, did not end there, for among the many volumes in the possession of the society was found one of unique interest.

One almost trembles with excitement when one thinks of the possible treasures which may still lie hidden within the archives of this august body; mere contemplation of what might be unfolded to the patient searcher almost makes imagination perform a reel. There exists, alas, a tragic side to the picture. It is stated that some of the engravings were so thickly coated with the dust of London, beside which the dust of ages is but a gossamer film, as to put the possibility of restoring them beyond the most restrained hope. The value of a great number, fortunately, has not been grievously impaired by years of forgetful neglect, and some of the portraits of distinguished fellows who were also members of the club are reproduced in the forthcoming volume which Sir Archibald has completed within such a remarkably short space of time.

There seems yet to be room for a further history of the club when a more thorough search has been made into the archives of the society, and when the records of contemporary literature of the Seventeenth Century have been placed under closer scrutiny than Sir Archibald has been able to bring to bear upon them. Considerable difficulty attaches to the tracing of contemporary allusions to the club owing to the fact that for long before the club was publicly recognized as such its meetings were held in secret. The club in its inception consisted of men interested in the pursuit of physical science in the days when such a pursuit was banned as heretical. To meet and discuss problems openly was out of the question, and one can imagine how the spice of adventure, not to mention danger, must have added to the pleasure as well as interest of these early meetings.

The fact that the pursuit of physical science had to be carried on secretly until the more enlightened days which witnessed the foundation of the Royal Society, accounts for the obscurity in which was shrouded the early history of the club, whose existence was not openly admitted until the middle of the Eighteenth Century, but which in reality was much older than the society of which it appeared to be an offshoot. From the foundation of the Royal Society the character of the club rapidly changed. Started as a gathering of men interested in research, it subsequently assumed the role of a social club whose members met, at one period of its history at least, once a week at the dinner table. So from being a club devoted to research, it has become solely a medium for social intercourse between some of the world's greatest research workers.

Subordinate employees of the public library of New York City are now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and will expect it to aid them in controversies affecting wages and hours of labor. All of which presages new problems for librarians and library trustees as time goes on and the custom spreads.

The number of students in Harvard University reported for using unsatisfactory English in their examination papers has fallen from 235 in 1916 to 177 in 1917.

A prize of \$1000 awaits the best framer of a statement of what it means to be an American. The donor is the city of Baltimore. The judges are to be authors and editors selected by the Vigilantes. Manuscripts should be in by Sept. 14. For terms of competition address Citizen's Creed Contest, in care of Educational Foundations, 31 East Twenty-seventh Street, New York City.

Charles Moore, Harvard '78, is author of the first reliable and complete history of the State of Michigan. For students in agricultural colleges who may need better knowledge of the use of English, a textbook called "The Promise of Country Life" has been compiled which gives descriptions and narrations of country life expressed in good English prose.

George D. Herron, formerly professor in Grinnell College, Iowa, and now for some years a resident of Italy, has written "The Menace of Peace," a trenchant indictment of Germany and all advocates of a "peace without a victory." He boldly denounces papal consorting with Germany, the price to be restoration of papal temporal authority if Germany wins.

In "Profiles from China" by Eunice Tietjens there is reflected increasing interest in the poetry of the Chinese and an attempt by a thoroughly contemporary woman to interpret China's life of today in verse modeled mainly on Oriental lines.

Mounting interest in Russia and the Russian conception of personal and national destiny is increasing interest in Dostoevsky as one of the greatest spokesmen, along with Tolstol, of the Slavic ideal. Consequently his "Journal of an Author" which has begun to appear with the imprint of a Boston house, will be doubly serviceable.

Conveyed to Norway by the British Admiralty on "rush" orders from the United States to "cover" the Russian revolution, Isaac F. Marcossian was the first American journalist to reach Petrograd from the outside world after the overthrow of the Romanoffs. Kerensky and Milukoff both aided him with "inside" facts, and the latter has written a preface to the story of the crisis which will appear in London and New York soon.

Veresae's "In the War," which is a terribly candid disclosure of Russia's military defects in contending with Japan, has been translated by Professor Wiener of Harvard University.

St. Louis has a new periodical, the West at Work, which purports to be "a nontechnical journal of finance and the industry of the Mississippi valley."

The most brilliant and polemical recent defense of the cultural theory of education is by Prof. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, and is published under the title "The Assault on Humanism." C. W. Eliot, A. Flexner and other champions of utilitarian education are handled without gloves.

A study of the career of Alexander Hamilton, as a forerunner of publicists of today in theories of state now being given practical form, has been written by William S. Culbertson, one of President Wilson's recent choices as expert adviser of the Tariff Commission.

## WOODCUTS AND LIMERICKS

"A Lyttel Booke of Nonsense." By R. D. London: Macmillan & Co. 3s. 6d.

The connection between woodcuts and limericks does not at first sight seem to be particularly intimate nor to have any traceable precedent, but one R. D. of Chelsea, that quaint and still somewhat old-world suburb of London, in a small volume entitled "A Lyttel Booke of Nonsense," has established such a definite and delightful connection between the two as leaves one wondering that he has had no forebears in his line of jesting. In the preface or apology the author says: "Few of the cuts in this book are less than four hundred years old. To join them to new occasions need be no slur on their value and beauty if the rhyme be taken as lightly as it is offered by a lover of old things as well as new," and no one who has followed him through its pages will deny him his claim. The rhymes bubble with irrepressible wit and humor and are salted with a huge variety of sly digs at person, place, and thing. Take for instance the following, inspired by the quaint building scene in which the female owner seems to chide the workmen:

There was an old girl of Carestairs  
Whose villa required some repairs,  
When she asked if the plumber  
Could finish next summer  
He said he should be there for years.

Or this, delightfully inspired by the resemblance of the two centaurs to two well-known English artists:

There was a young lady of Annan  
Whose father-in-law was a Canon  
But she gave up the church  
For artistic research  
And consorted with Ricketts and Shannon.

Now the play censorship gets a rap with a rhyme describing a cut in which a kingly official with uplifted rod and medieval mien flashes fire upon a humble scrivener bearing a thick and precious book:

The Lord Chamberlain once on a day  
Was requested to license a play,  
But he said, "If it's clever,  
My answer is never."  
And told them to take it away.

Through the whole hundred and fifty pages, the fun sparkles and the quaint old cuts are explained in terms of gay inconsequence which adds luster to their immortality and brings a new jester to the court of nonsense. Such light upon ancient and incomprehensible happenings as the book reveals, indicates that in its writer we may have found the long expected interpreter of the products of certain current artistic fads, and that if it is D's explanatory genius can only be brought to bear upon the outpourings of cubism and futurism, may not the world be brought to a proper understanding of those fragments of form and pieces of pattern which now hang cryptic in our galleries awaiting the code.

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## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—J. E. Harold Terry's comedy, "General Post," which has been having such a successful run at the Haymarket Theater, has been published in book form, uniform with another successful play, which was staged a few years ago, "Milestones." Methuen's are the publishers.

Fisher Unwin has brought out A. H. E. Taylor's book, "The Future of the Southern Slavs," which includes a brief sketch of the Yugoslavs and a study of the problems confronting Serbia when restored.

In the report of the committee of management of the Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers for the year ending 1916, which has recently been issued by the Whitefriars Press, the varied activities of the society, which was founded by Sir Walter Besant, are set forth. Among the many

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As one reads the narrative of "first and last things" in this academic chronicle, the first impression inevitably is that of the paucity of the financial resources of the school which the pioneer soldier and settler of the region lying athwart the trail that led from Boston on the east to Albany on the west founded. Yet how tenaciously the custodians of the first funds clung to the ideal of a school for youth, come what rebuffs there might, and be the privations of teachers and pupils whatever might befall. From the first the institution was shaped by Yale's rather than by Harvard's standards, especially in theology and religion.

For years, indeed, for generations, the ideals of living had to be more or less Spartan, rather than Athenian. The student revolts against the strict régime led to much strife between the authorities and the youth; and "town and gown" clashed much oftener than at present. Presidents in the earlier days failed or succeeded much more than now because of ability or failure to command the obedience of youth fresh from the farms, physically robust but not fine mannered, and like the nation at the time—very self-satisfied, assertive and chauvinistic.

Nor were the college's only foes those of misrule and disorder within. If it sought the aid of the Legislature, it had to reckon with Harvard's dog-in-the-manger policy. Harvard for many generations fought for an educational monopoly in Massachusetts as close as any Mr. Rockefeller ever devised in the economic world. Nor was this all that the Williams College authorities had to meet. Men of influence, with money and ecclesiastical prestige, plotted steadily to move it eastward to the upper Connecticut Valley. Amherst College now symbolizes this demand.

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Johannes Jegerlehner has long been known as a great lover of the folklore of the Canton of Wallis. He has written various books on this subject. The latest has just been published by Messrs. Frobenius of Basel and is entitled "Blümlialp." Dr. Jegerlehner deals with the subject with great understanding, experience and love.

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subjects which have occupied its attention have been Canadian copyright, cinematograph censorship, and the price of books. A proposal made by its president, Thomas Hardy, that the society should undertake literary excursions, has also been under consideration.

In "Human Ideals," published by Fisher Unwin, Frederick A. M. Spencer presents his views upon the social reforms which will lead to a remade world and the final perfection of mankind. He looks to material welfare as an essential to "the collective evolution of humanity in spiritual life."

"The Awakening of an Empire," by Robert G. Webster, and published by Murray, is one of the numerous books dealing with the questions which confront not only Great Britain and her colonies, but the world generally. The author advocates a reconstructive policy for remedying some defects in the British economic system, with a view to promoting plans for the improvement of trade.

In "Through Lapland with Skis and Reindeer" Frank Hedges Butler tells of the attractions of the country which has been opened up by the new railway running from Petrograd to Alexandrovsk. The work, which is illustrated, is published by Fisher Unwin.

The Cambridge University Press has issued in two volumes a completely revised edition of the volume on "Domestic Economy," which was published 16 years ago. The first volume of this new edition of a work intended for teachers and students in training deals with the theory of the subject, for which Marion G. Bidder is responsible. The second, for which Florence Baddely is responsible, deals with practice and teaching.

The fourteenth volume of the "Proceedings of the Classical Association" has been issued by Mr. Murray. It includes many papers of interest, among them on the "Odes of Horace" by Prof. J. W. Mackail, Lord Bryce's address on Jan. 5 upon "The Worth of Ancient Literature for the Modern World," and Professor Ure's on "Venezelos and His Fellow-Countrymen."

Sir Aurel Stein's second exploration among the sand-covered cities of Thibet produced an immense mass of MSS., the examination of which has occupied considerable time. Among them are five folios of an early version of the Buddhist Sutta Nipata, which make it possible to check the variants between the hitherto known Pali and Sanskrit versions. These folios have been edited by Prof. Rudolf Hoernle for the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.

In the "Boyhood of Algernon Charles Swinburne" Mrs. Disney Leith quotes a letter from Swinburne to his mother which goes to show that his visit to Paris in 1882 was not the disappointment which Mr. Gosse believed it to be. The "legend at Putney" that this had been a very wonderful occasion proves according to this letter to have been one for which there was excellent foundation. Watts' report, which Mr. Gosse quotes, that Swinburne was disappointed both with Victor Hugo and the play "Le Roi s'amuse" does not agree with the tone of the letter. This disappointment appears, as Mr. Gosse says, "incredible," and in the light of the letter quoted by Mrs. Disney Leith it is curious that Swinburne, who wrote to Mr. Gosse while in Paris, should have mentioned the play and the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of its first representation without mentioning Victor Hugo. The two letters certainly seem rather contradictory.

Macmillan's are publishing two new volumes by Sir Rabinadrath Tagore; one contains his lectures on "Personality," delivered in America, and the other is an English version of his reminiscences originally published in India. Both volumes are illustrated.

Messrs. Macmillan have brought out a "Spanish Reader of South American History." The editor, Edward W. Supple, has compiled a volume of notes, exercises, and vocabulary, combined with selections from the works of Fortoul, Mitre, Posada, and other Latin-American writers, which touches upon well-known episodes in the history of South America from the Fifteenth Century to the present day. Another educational work issued by them is E. Classen's "Lectures on Style and Composition," which were originally prepared for students of "The Science Faculties" of the University of Manchester. Mr. Classen describes style as "self-expression within the limits prescribed by grammar and logic, or, to put it more plainly, within the limits of intelligibility and clearness." His aim is not only to instruct in essay writing but to lay down general rules "by the aid of which the works of selected prose writers might with advantage be studied."

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## SWISS NOTES

BERNE, Switzerland.—Dr. Arnoldo Bettelini, inspector of forests, has written a work in two volumes on his native canton, Ticino, entitled "Per la mia terra." The first volume, "Per l'anima ticinese," contains six lectures delivered by Dr. Bettelini at various times. They are: a natural-historical sketch of the Monte Generoso, a dihyramb of the alps of Ticino, an appeal for the preservation of monuments of nature and art, a growing appeal to the best instincts of his countrymen, and an appeal for the establishment of a museum at the Villa Ciani.

The second volume opens with a glowing speech addressed to the youth of his native canton. Then follows a complete program for the economic, social, intellectual and political development of the canton of Ticino. In this essay Dr. Bettelini deals with the Gotthard tariffs, the baneful influence of the "patriziati," the question of credits in agriculture, the exploitation of the water power, the question of general education and the extension of the education of women.

The author knows his country thoroughly. Indeed he is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on the Ticino. His book is, therefore, of particular value and interest to the student of or traveler in this not always fully appreciated canton of Switzerland.

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## Providence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Bible contains many a reference to the providence of God; all through its pages are to be found allusions to God's protecting care over men. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," says the writer of the Fifty-fifth Psalm, "and he shall sustain thee; he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved." That writer spoke with assurance, as one whose faith was established on absolute knowledge. In Isaiah, too, it is written: "For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat." These thoughts were set down before the coming of Christ Jesus, of him who revealed to mankind man's unity with God the Father and brought out God's infinite care for all His creation; and yet they have the ring of certitude about them; they read as language without taint of misgiving.

Christian Science establishes the assurance that the providence of God is extended to all mankind. It establishes the fact that God is not a God afar off from anyone, but a God at hand. The so-called material senses entirely fail to acknowledge the fact; still it is true that God, divine Principle, is literally everywhere present in His capacity of Giver of all. And how does Christian Science reason on this question? Christian Science holds that God is infinite, that He is divine Principle, creative Principle, and that man is the effect of this one infinite cause. Moreover, since Principle is infinite and consequently all-inclusive, cause and effect cannot be disjointed. What therefore exists is perfect Principle constantly embracing its own spiritual idea, and this spiritual idea is man. Thus it is that man, God's spiritual idea, is forever at-one with Principle and is therefore continually under the protection or providence of God. Surely it was the discernment of this union between God and man which enabled Jesus the Christ to say, as Matthew records, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and one of them shall not fall on the ground without your

Father?" "Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

In Christian Science the true relationship of man to God is set forth; and it is as this true relationship is seen and acknowledged that the providence of God becomes, as it were, translated into terms which the human consciousness can grasp; that is to say, it is as the absolute is perceived and recognized as the real, or contradistinguished to the material, or relative, that human beings begin to enter into the enjoyment of the providence of God. Mrs. Eddy never hesitated in her language when she spoke of the absolute, of God and of the real man. On page 530 of Science and Health she wrote: "In divine Science, man is sustained by God, the divine Principle of being." It is a perfectly clear statement, admitting of no doubt as to its meaning, that spiritual man, the man whom God created and therefore the only man there is, is at the present moment sustained by God.

This spiritual truth is without parallel in its strengthening influence upon the minds of men. Is it not the case that mankind, generally, is notoriously separated in belief from God? What is the seeming reason for the false sense of separation? It is the error of belief that matter is real and that man is separated from God. God is infinite Spirit, therefore there is no reality in matter. In consequence there is no reality in the belief that man is partly material and partly spiritual, controlled partly by matter and partly by Spirit, governed partly by good and partly by evil. Christian Science teaches that there is one cause, that this cause is infinite good, and that so-called material man is not a real effect at all but a false conception or belief about man. It thus becomes humanly necessary to contradict with truth the evidence of so-called material sense in order that mankind may come to perceive more clearly the perfect man who lives and has his being in perfect Principle.

The understanding of man's perfect relationship with divine Principle is

of the greatest service to humanity. Human existence seems to be teeming with pitfalls. What men call accidents, for example, are not infrequently happenings, and sorrow follows upon the mortal footsteps begotten of a false sense of cause and effect. A false sense of law ends in an equally false sense of disorder, and men thus find themselves too often the easy victims of the world's belief in separation from God. Is there an antidote to the seeming disasters of mortal mind? Is there a way which leads past accident and through human struggle and trial? Can a man lay hold of something which will render him immune from the evil beliefs of the world? In other words, is it possible for a man to experience, not spasmodically and erratically, but with the constancy of absolute stable law, the providential help of God? Christian Science says it is possible. As Mrs. Eddy has written on page 424 of the Christian Science textbook, already quoted from, "Under divine Providence there can be no accidents, since there is no room for imperfection in perfection."

It becomes, then, a question of realizing the truth about man, of holding to the facts of spiritual being, and of refusing to be tempted to move from adhering to these spiritual facts. While a man is conscious of man's perfect unity with Principle, the only substance and cause there is, he is preserved from all error. A man in such a state of conscious understanding of God would be under the government of spiritual law and would, therefore, be immune from accident of every description. In a similar way the spiritual understanding of man's relationship to God gives human beings immunity from disease. There is but one real consciousness, the consciousness of God or good. There is no inharmonious there, no discomfort there, no sickness there. Disease is one of the false beliefs of the carnal material mind. But a false creation is not a real creation; and the spiritual understanding of the real and spiritual creation destroys the belief that any other creation exists, and so destroys the error of belief called disease. God has created all reality perfectly. He has established creation and governs it through spiritual law; and this law provides for all His ideas as only perfect law can. "The divine Mind is the Soul of man, and gives man dominion over all things." (Science and Health, p. 307.)

## Great Happiness

Great happiness comes to those who believe in the unseen, love God and their neighbor, and do the duty first at hand.—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

## Going Home to St. Louis from Washington

"St. Louis was so far that although my father went there every year, the family could only go out on the alternate years when Congress adjourned in March," explains Jesse Benton Fremont, in her autobiography, telling of the trip when Senator Benton took his family with him.

"It was a matter of two weeks' time, and many other considerations; the stage of water in the upper Ohio being a deciding one."

"My father would see that we had one of the best reserved coaches, while the heavy baggage was sent on ahead. Our coach would be packed at our door in Washington, with such things as children might need for a week; for we only traveled from after breakfast until late afternoon. The coach was not changed, but we had fresh horses every ten miles, as the mail stage had. It was most comfortable, delightful 'posting.' My father, who loved horses, would often drive, and

usually sat outside; and if we were very good we earned the privilege of sitting with the driver, and seeing the four eager horses dash away as the black stablemen sprang back when they loosed their heads and cheered them off."

"Once on the Ohio, the 'Belle Rivière,' a foreign atmosphere began to be felt. Life seemed easier and more gay already, than in the strictly English atmosphere of Virginia, which also governed in Washington. . . . Language, customs, prejudices, cookery—all was as French here as the other was English."

"St. Louis was on the border of an immense and almost unexplored Indian country. The caravans of men and chandise going through it to Santa Fé ran all the risks you ever heard of among Bedouins on the desert. . . . Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, was a large and important military post which was kept busy enough."

## The Land

Have it jest as you've a mind to, but I've proved it time on time. If you want to change her nature you have got to give her lime!"

Ogier sent his wains to Lewes, twenty hours' solemn walk, And drew back great abundance of the cool, gray, healing chalk. And old Hobden spread it broadcast, never heeding what was in't; Which is why in cleaning ditches, now and then we find a flint.

Duke William conquered England and divided with his men, And our Lower River-field he gave to William of Warrenne.

But the Brook (you know her habit) rose one rainy Autumn night And tore down sudden fitches of the bank to left and right. So, said William to his Bailiff as they rode their dripping rounds: "Hob, what about that River-bit—the Brook's got up no bounds?"

And that aged Hobden answered: "Tain't my business to advise. But ye might ha' known 'twould happen from the way the valley lies. When ye can't hold back the water you must try and save the sile. Her it jest as you've a mind to, but, if I was you, I'd spile!"

They spilled along the water-course with trunks of willow-trees And planks of elms behind 'em and immortal oaken knees. And when the spates of Autumn whirl the gravel-beds away Hobden can see their faithful fragments iron-hard in iron clay.

thing, untouched by European influences, it is necessary to go half a day's journey further on, to Kairouan, the white city on the edge of the desert.

It would be rash to assume that all, or even half, of the articles offered for sale in the Tunis souks by personages who, to judge by appearances, might have walked straight out of an "Arabian Nights" illustration, were really made in Africa; but there are certain parts of the souks, such as that devoted to the slipper makers, where it is possible to be certain of the genuineness of the goods, for the shoemakers sit there, making the red and

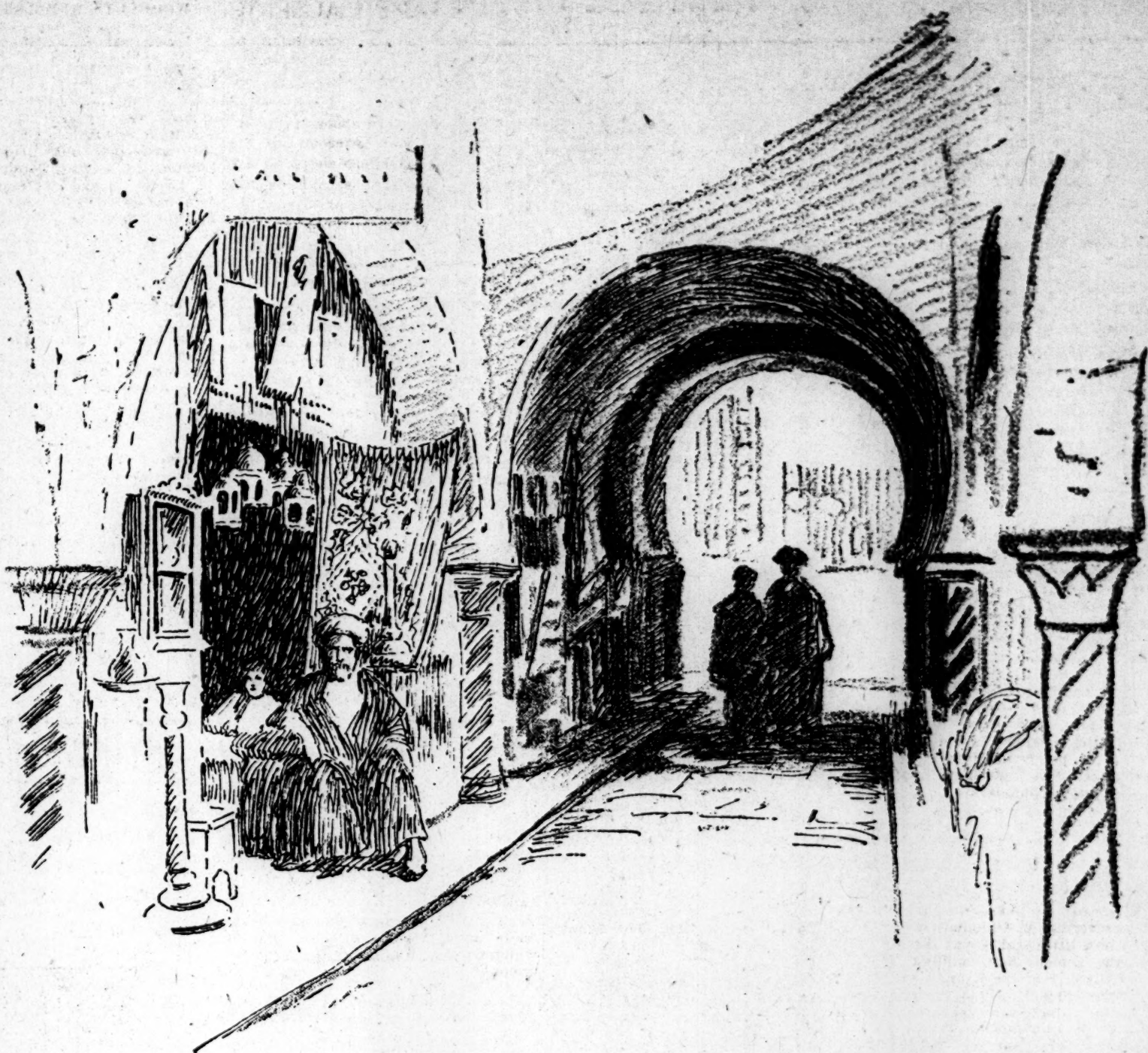
yellow leather 'heelless slippers, just as their forerunners have done for many hundreds of years. The saddle-makers, too, stitch and embroider their saddles just as they did in former times.

The population of old Tunis is a very varied one. Arabs predominate, but there are many Jews, and a certain number of Negroes. In the modern French town all the Levantine races are to be found, but the greater part of the population is French, though the Italians come a good second in point of numbers. Tunis is governed nominally by the Bey, but since 1881

the advice of the French Resident General and the six French administrators who assist him may be considered the real factor in directing the government of the country. Tunis and Tunisia have prospered under French protection, and the country is well governed and contented. The French have wisely allowed the Arabs a measure of self-government, and the results have rewarded them.

## Souk-el-Leffa, Tunis

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



## Hymns and Folk Dances of Bohemia

"Bohemia's music is probably better known throughout the world than any other branch of its fine arts, and this is largely due to the superb creative work of Smetana and Dvorak. Not that the history of the music of the country begins with these two great tone artists, but because they speak in such musical forms and with

such musical force that they at once arrested the attention of the world. Tolstoy was not the first great man of letters in Russia, but he was the first Russian author to interest the world in the literature of his country; and this service Smetana and Dvorak have rendered for Bohemia in the matter of national music.

"We read in the chronicles of the early medieval period that the Bohemians were much given to singing and dancing, and we may infer that the history of the music of the kingdom begins with its earliest settlement, probably before the commencement of the Christian era. The fact that the earliest Christian church services were in the vernacular, and that congregational singing was a feature of the service," would seem to indicate, Will S. Monroe writes in "Bohemia and the Czechs," "the early development of the art of song in the country. But we know very little about its character before the time of Charles IV (1346-1378). During the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries church music in Bohemia was given a strong impulse. While John Hus and the other reformers did not favor worldly music, they were ardent advocates of hymns and other forms of sacred song, and Bohemian hymnology during this period attained a high degree of perfection.

"As many of the reformers, and particularly the Taborites, were violently opposed to any use of the Latin in the services of the church, the composition of hymns in the vernacular was encouraged. The folk dances and the secular songs of the common people, although denounced by the most fanatical of the religious sects, never lost their hold on the masses, and they continue throughout the centuries to give a certain unity to the music of the country. The peasants, we are told, invariably sang at their work, and after the church service on Sunday they began dancing and often 'kept it up without cessation' till early on the following morning. Such profound musical interest on the part of the peasants explains the fact that so late as the last century Dvorak found forty different kinds of folk dances. The best known of the varied national rhythms are the polka, the furiant, and the dumka, which Dvorak raised to symphonic rank. "Great progress was made in music during the Sixteenth Century. The Bohemian Brethren, in particular, were active in the organization of choirs which developed part-music and abolished the monotony of the one-part. They also published in 1519 their first great collection of hymns, which was at once translated into German and became the model for hymnology in Protestant countries. Singing societies were organized, composed of groups of men who were leading citizens. In this way church music reached a high degree of development."

## Doing God's Work

I will go forth 'mong men not mailed in scorn, But in the armor of a pure intent. Great duties are before me and great scorns; And whether crowned or crownless, . . . It matters not, so as God's work is done. —Alexander Smith.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

One year, \$5.00; Six months, \$3.00; Three months, \$1.75. Single copies 3 cents.

By carrier in Boston and New England, one year \$6.00, one month 60 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of  
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"  
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## California

As every land has its own story, written in its own way, so California's story is written in three chapters. The first is its discovery; the conquest by the Spaniards and the establishment of the missions. The second is the discovery of gold; the old days of the Argonauts. The third is its wonderful development since the American settlement; the days of planting its orchards of lemons and oranges, its groves of olive and fig trees, its vineyards and its fields of grain. . . . The third period is being lived and acted out today.

Few outsiders realize the immense size of this State, such an empire it is in itself. One illustration of that size is the diversity of things in it, the extremes that it possesses. Mt. Whitney is the highest point in the United States, with its crest fourteen thousand five hundred and two feet above the sea; while the lowest spot on the American continent is also here, the Salton Sea, two hundred and eighty-seven feet below sea level. There are such differences in height as that between the labyrinthine railway over Mt. Tamalpais and the floor of the Yosemite Valley. There are mounds of lava from extinct volcanoes, and there are deep valleys where verdure is fresh the whole year round. There are Keersage Pinnacles, veritable roof of the United States, and there are Coronado Beach and Catalina Islands, its front doorstep and its patio. There are the biggest trees in the world, and the smallest, the most dainty of flowers.—David M. Steele.

Georgii Quinti Anno Sexio, I. who own the River-field, Am fortified with title-deeds, attested signed and sealed, Guaranteeing me, my assigns, my executors and heirs All sorts of powers and profits which are neither mine nor theirs.

I have rights of chase and warren, as my dignity requires. I can fish—but Hobden tickles. I can shoot—but Hobden wires. I repair, but he repairs, certain gaps which, men allege, Have been used by every Hobden since a Hobden swapped a hedge. Shall I dog his morning progress o'er the trackbetraying dew? Demand his dinner-basket into which my pheasant flew? Confiscate his evening faggot into which the conies ran, And summons him to judgment? I would sooner summons Pan.

Not for any beast that burrows, not for any bird that flies, Would I lose his large sound counsel, miss his keen amending eyes. He is bailiff, woodman, wheelwright, field-surveyor, engineer, And if flagrantly a poacher—'tain't for me to interfere.

"Hob, what about that River-bit?" I turn to him again With Fabricius and Ogier and William of Warrenne. "Hev it jest as you've a mind to, but"—and so he takes command, For whoever pays the taxes old Mus' Hobden owns the land. —Rudyard Kipling.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### In the Day of Armageddon

THE great war has now endured for almost three years, and yet there are still people who do not seem to have discovered its meaning. These people consist apparently either of peace-at-any-price pacifists or of those whose range of political vision is so limited that they are incapable of grasping the larger meaning of the struggle. The peace-at-any-price pacifist pursues an absolutely simple and easily discernible policy. He is to be found, however, nearly always in countries which have been wont to consider themselves without the range of any conceivable conflict. He is most numerous and most articulate, naturally, for this very reason, in the United States. But, after this, he is to be found in England, less in numbers, and speaking with less assurance, for the simple reason that, though England has stood, as has been said, "in a great pool a swan's nest," and so largely free from the dangers of the banks, still it has been only in a pool, and not like the United States girl, practically, by the oceans.

Once, however, the main continent of the Old World is reached, the pacifist decreases in numbers, and becomes comparatively silent. Most countries in Europe had known, before the great war, in more or less modern times, the meaning of invasion, and so their people had grown less willing to say that nothing was worth fighting for, and to maintain that national subjugation meant only the exchange of one form of capitalistic exploitation for another. The Italian people did not think that, when the Austrian officers walked daily in the Piazza in Venice, nor did the Bulgarians nor Macedonians think so when the soldiers of Abdul Aziz or Abdul Hamid occupied their farms and villages. The frogs were neither the first nor the last of the families of this earth to discover that there is considerable difference in the methods of King Log and King Stork. And the contention that invasion and conquest only mean the substitution of one master for another is a theory which, it is much easier to maintain with an ocean between yourself and the demonstration of the fact, than on one side or the other of an imaginary line, marked out by differently painted posts.

As for those whose political insight reaches no farther than thanking themselves that they are not as other men are, or who think that the whole fighting world has gone crazy in the present Walpurgis night of slaughter, or that every man or nation going out to battle does so from a purely selfish or unworthy motive, it will be necessary for them to soften their self-righteousness with a little of the milk of humility and generosity, and to extend their historic horizon a little beyond the walls of their own houses. As in every other form of human activity, there have been wars, and numbers of them, fought, on both sides, for the meanest and most sordid motives. But it must be remembered that the mere contention that a war has no better motive than self-aggrandizement or self-enrichment necessitates the corollary that one side in the struggle may be defending itself against this self-aggrandizement and this self-enrichment, and defending itself most probably also against superior strength, since it is certain that those who go to war for self-aggrandizement and self-enrichment only do so when they think they are strong enough to win the day.

Now do the people who object to war for any reason at all, really believe that the world would have been richer if the culture of Greece had been submerged, at Marathon, by the tide of Persian conquest; that the world would have been a happier place to live in, if the Arabian tornado had swept away the army of Charles Martel at Tours; that liberty of conscience would have been safeguarded by the triumph of the Armada over the fleets of England in the Narrow Seas; that social, political, and religious liberty would have been enhanced if the burghers of the Netherlands had bowed before the march of Alva's infantry; or that the great idea of equal sister nations would have been brought nearer by the triumph of the Georgian policy in the then British colonies in North America? It is all very well for people who are enjoying, today, the golden learning of Greece, which if the Persians had triumphed would have disappeared probably as completely as the masterpieces in the library at Alexandria, who have not had to fight to escape the yoke of the Crescent as have the Bulgars and the Serbs in our own time, who have had the battle of religious liberty fought for them in the jaws of the Inquisition, whose theories of civil and municipal freedom were maintained when the liberating waters of the North Sea flooded the tulip gardens of Holland, and whose ideals of modern democracy were inscribed in the Declaration of Independence, to declare that war is a vile thing, and that nations which go to war are only happy in a cockpit. Of course war is a vile thing, but there are viler things than war.

These people forget that the passions of the human mind are exactly the same today as in the time of Xerxes, of Charles Martel, of Philip of Spain, of William the Silent, or of George Guelph and George Washington. The Frankish soldiers of the Eighth Century might have held up their hands at the idea of needing to descend to the same weapons as the army of Miltiades; the Elizabethan seamen might have regarded themselves as vastly superior to the soldiers of Charles Martel; the Dutch burghers might have pointed to the streets of Antwerp as the proof of their advancement beyond the savagery of the past; and the American colonists might have claimed that there was no resemblance between the church on the village green and the Temple of Janus. But, as a matter of fact, one and all understood that they were fighting in different conditions the same battle, the battle of right against might, of continence against animality, of Principle against chaos. And so it will always be until the day when the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth is

really understood, and a nation can conquer its enemies by first conquering itself, and by proving, not that men have power to kill, but that Life is eternal. Then only will fighting stop.

Almost the worst phase, however, of this criticism of those who are fighting and have been fighting the battle of liberty, by those who are resting secure in their efforts, is the attempt to arouse uneasiness as to the justice of the cause, and to fill the minds of the American recruits and their relatives with the dread that the war is a mere expender of human ammunition, and that three weeks to a month is the length of a soldier's life in France or Flanders. Such stories, of course, are unutterably silly, and miserably contemptible, but simple parents, on prairie farms, know nothing of the facts, and are governed far more by distressful fears than by reason. Some of these stories are propaganda of a peculiarly villainous type, such as the story circulated, in Boston and elsewhere, that the transports, with General Pershing's troops on board, had been sunk; but much of it is the thoughtless or even malicious exaggeration and gossip of those for whom, because war is anathema to them, nothing about war can be too preposterous to be accepted or too ridiculous to be believed.

The American soldier is not a person to be pitied or to be consoled with. He is the chosen representative of the nation in the great battle for the defense of those liberties for which his ancestors fought, and which they secured through centuries of struggle. No one dares to be sorry for Washington or for Montgomery, or for the farmers who fell at Lexington. But there is a strange feeling of pity for those unknown British soldiers who fell by Concord Bridge or in the Middlesex woods, because their cause was a lost cause and a bad one. And so no one need ever pity any soldier in the armies of the Republic, even should he leap "the golden stile." Principle makes its demands incessantly on the men and women of the world, and, if they are wise, they obey those demands, no matter where the demand may take them.

### Why the Embargo Is Not Enough

IT is only to be expected that certain easily recognized voices will be raised in neutral countries against the action of President Wilson in taking advantage of the authority granted him to place an embargo upon coal, oils, food, and war materials, and thus to prevent the export of any of these things except under Government license. Already, in Denmark, there are murmurings that the United States does not understand that "all that Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland demand is permission to remain neutral and avoid starvation." But such voices are hardly likely to be raised in future, any more than they have been in the past, to obstruct the shipment of food and supplies from these neutral countries into Germany, a country that is now at war with the United States. Unless, however, these neutrals can actually prevent food imported from the United States from getting into Germany, they can hardly expect the United States to do other than prevent food and supplies from reaching the neutral countries.

This, of course, is a major reason for the action by President Wilson. Yet even this cannot properly be considered apart from other reasons. In the complex business of producing and handling supplies, the matter of preventing them from reaching the enemy is only one of several interests. Intimately bound up and interwoven with it in the present instance is the interest of conserving sufficient food and supplies to meet home needs; and intertwined with this, again, is something that is fundamentally a domestic matter, namely, the control and regulation of distribution of necessities. In the embargo, without much doubt, the President will find his first direct means of checking the food and fuel speculators. In the embargo he will have at his hand a method of imposing a scruple upon those profit-takers who, even in the nation's hour of trial, have been unscrupulous, whether through their own selfishness or because they saw others selfishly profiting.

But the embargo, of itself, will not be enough. Similar powers of direct action are needed with respect to the details of conservation and distribution of food and other necessities, in and throughout the United States. Hence the need for passage of the food bill by the Senate. There should be an end to this casuistical delay. The only complexity that can rightly be said to exist in the Senate situation with respect to the food bill, despite all differences of opinion over the liquor provisions, is the complexity which certain interests represented in the upper chamber are perfectly ready to see perpetuated there, now as heretofore. And it is reasonably clear that these interests do not stand for the patriotic sentiment of the rank and file of the people of the United States.

The food bill should be enacted forthwith. The Hoover activities that have been developed, and approved by the Administration, should be given their proper and requisite authorization. Then, and only then, the embargo now decreed can be properly related to the nation's other war measures and can have its proper effect.

### Les Midinettes

A NOTICEABLE and welcome feature about the recent strike of dressmakers' employees in Paris, the famous Paris midinettes, was the strong expression of support which it evoked from the general public. The strike began with the dressmakers, who demanded the semaine anglaise, that is, the Saturday half-holiday, and a rise in wages to meet the high cost of living, and they were joined by the women in kindred trades, the milliners' embroiderers, cardboard boxmakers, florists, and flower and feather trades. At first, it seemed as if a settlement of the difficulty would be reached without much trouble, but, as a large number of employers positively refused to concede any of the demands put forward, the strike became an accomplished fact, and the matter was not ultimately settled until the Chamber of Deputies, at the

instance of the Government, passed a special bill instituting the semaine anglaise in the clothing industry.

The widespread indignation at the action of the employers was due to the utterly callous nature of that action. The Paris midinette, even before the war, was peculiarly hard worked and peculiarly underpaid. As one writer in *Le Journal* pointed out, these work girls of the French capital were slaving ten to twelve hours a day for a mere pittance, and yet, notwithstanding the tremendous rise in the cost of living since the outbreak of the war, little or no attempt has been made by the employers to meet the changed conditions. The whole situation, in fact, argues, on the part of the employers, a total lack of that spirit of considerate cooperation, between all sections of the community, which is so very much a characteristic of France today.

Strikes certainly should be, especially at such times as the present, absolutely impossible. United effort is the one great desideratum, and that united effort can be secured only by an earnest recognition, on the part of all employers and all employees, that there is no problem connected with their calling so difficult but that it can be solved, and solved readily, by meeting together in that spirit of good-will which a certain famous British statesman once declared made all things possible. The employers, in this instance, were not only lacking in patriotism, but they had failed entirely to appreciate the high standard of public spirit demanded by the hour. It is for this reason that the general condemnation accorded their action is so full of hope for the future.

### A Woman Pioneer

AT ABOUT the middle of the last century, a widow of twenty-four, with a child to support, was teaching school in her native town of Royalton, N. Y., at a salary of \$3 a week. Compensation of instructors was low in those days, but men filling positions like that of this woman, in the same town and in the same school, were receiving twice as much as she, or more. Her salary was half, or less than half, what they received for no other reason in the world than that they were men and she was a woman. This invidious distinction is not so prevalent now as then, but it has not been altogether eradicated. The young widow was Belva (Benett) McNall. Recognizing the injustice of the discrimination against her, she entered a protest before the school trustees, but they would not see it as she did. "I went," says she in her memoirs, "to the wife of the Methodist minister. The answer I got opened my eyes and raised my dander. She said, 'I cannot help you; you cannot help yourself, for it is the way of the world.'" This experience determined her future career.

Fortifying herself with a collegiate education, as she puts it, she decided to take up the cause of woman's rights, the name by which the struggle for suffrage equality was known then, and for many years afterward. By the time she was ready to take active part in the struggle, she found that many women of great ability and force of character had preceded her. In the next twenty years she found herself, indeed, a member of a group composed of such women as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone, and Anna Dickinson; every one of them a brilliant talker, every one of them a courageous fighter.

Meanwhile she had contracted a second marriage, becoming the wife of the Rev. Ezekiel Lockwood, a Baptist minister, of Washington, and it was as Belva Lockwood that she became known to the world. The advocates of woman's rights just named devoted themselves, as a rule, and almost exclusively, to the task of obtaining for women equal political recognition with men, before the law. Belva Lockwood, remembering her experience in Royalton, marked out a different course for herself. She would employ all of her talents and energies in breaking down the barriers erected against women in the legal profession, her thought being that through the courts, better than through the legislative bodies, or as well, at all events, could woman obtain recognition of her rights. Having secured a standing in the legal profession, she would be in a position to plead for her rights before the courts, and she was bound to be, in that event, an important factor in securing interpretations of the law favorable to her general rights as a citizen, political and otherwise. In the pursuit of knowledge, after graduation at Genesee College, she acted as preceptress of seminaries at Lockport, Gainesville, and Oswego, in New York. After her second marriage, she took up the study of law in the National University, worked early and late to acquire a degree, and, upon graduation, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Then her real fight began. The courts of the country generally were closed to women practitioners. She went from State to State, and appeared before their Legislatures, arguing her right to admission to practice in their courts, although a woman, if found to possess all the other qualifications. Sometimes the Legislatures, largely dominated by the influence of lawyers, were obdurate, sometimes they were disposed to yield; but, in either case, Belva Lockwood brought her cause before them again and again. "I never stopped fighting," she has written. "My cause was the cause of thousands of women. I drew up a bill admitting women to practice at the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and I had it passed." This was a notable triumph. The Supreme Court being open to women, the opposition of the lesser courts of the country soon disappeared. Since Belva Lockwood was admitted to practice at the bar, thousands of women have followed her example. Some of them have attained high places in the profession. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, assisted her husband, Judge James B. Bradwell, for many years as editor of the *Legal News*. She was accounted an authority.

Belva Lockwood was not only the first woman to practice before the United States Supreme Court, a fact which alone would have given her a sentimental celebrity, but she was a successful lawyer. One of the most notable among her legal victories was a settlement involving

\$5,000,000, which she secured for her clients in the case of *The Eastern Cherokees vs. The United States*.

In 1884 she received the nomination of the Equal Rights Party of the Pacific Slope for the presidency, and four years later a similar compliment came to her. She was not, however, in full harmony with the equal rights cause or the Equal Rights Party proper, for she never had conformed to the requirements of the organization; but at all times her work, as one who had blazed the way for independent womanhood, often in the face of ridicule as well as contemptuous opposition, has been gratefully recognized, outside as well as inside the equal suffrage movement.

### Notes and Comments

BANDMASTER AND COMPOSER JOHN PHILIP SOUSA has, it is announced, received permission to take the famous United States Marine Band, of Washington, to the French front. The Marine Band is one of the country's cherished traditional institutions. It is quite as much a belonging of the Chief Magistrate, during his term of office, as the White House, or the steam yacht *Mayflower*. It has long been regarded as the President's band. From the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the first inauguration of Grover Cleveland, however, it played only for Republican presidents, and certain Democrats in Congress became rather weary of furnishing the leader of the opposite party with music.

WHEN the first Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, a Democrat, was in the National House of Representatives, one of his party associates moved the elimination of the Marine Band item from an appropriation bill. This gave the Chicagoan opportunity for making one of the most humorous speeches ever heard in Congress. Mr. Harrison's principal point was, that while the Republican Party apparently had a perpetual lease on the White House, and while the outlook for a change was anything but bright, yet there was a gleam of hope, and, if ever again a Democrat should be made President, it would be a sad thing if he were compelled to go without the cheering notes of the Marine Band. This speech saved the band, and gave Carter Harrison three or four terms in the Chicago mayoralty. In fact, it came near making the Chicago mayoralty a hereditary office, for the son and namesake of the first Carter H. Harrison succeeded his father, and filled the Mayor's chair four or five terms.

THE thing which has gone as much as anything to the heart of the French people is the loss of their orchards, and this for other reasons than the loss of revenue which the trees meant to them. Just those same other reasons cause the English people to look on mournfully at the havoc which the sawmill is making among the woodlands on the Surrey hills. Where once all was peace, and the singing of birds, now there is the whir of machinery and the noise of sawing and chopping. But the English have the consolation of knowing that their oaks, firs, and larches are being cut down for service in the great cause. They are not victims in the same wanton way as the French fruit trees, which bloomed, this year, but bloomed prostrate on the ground.

CAN it be a conviction that national prohibition will come eventually that leads the owners of one of the oldest Massachusetts breweries to begin the manufacture of a nonalcoholic "soft drink," to be dispensed at soda fountains? Has the brewery found the demand for its product lessening? Again, if breweries can be utilized for the manufacture of temperance drinks, what is to become of the time-honored complaint of the liquor interests, that cessation of the brewing and distilling of alcoholic drink will cause a disturbance in the labor market?

THOUGH there was a flag or two in Strand Lane, on Queen Alexandra's Rose Day, there did not appear to be any great competition to see the Roman Bath, open to inspection for the particular benefit of Rose Day Fund. You go down steps, the Surrey steps, to get into Strand Lane, and then more steps into the little low house which shelters the bath. And then you feel like Alice, inclined to rub your eyes. It is the curiothest jumble. The bath is there filled with cool spring water, but it has managed somehow to get unto itself a marble lining. At the top and bottom of the bath there are two plaster busts of gentlemen in curled wigs, and, to complete the incongruity, a stag's head hangs on the wall. In the passage there are more busts; they look as if they had crept in there for shelter from a forgetful world, hoping, perhaps, to share in the fame of the Roman Bath.

FROM potatoes to high-priced automobiles does not seem so long a step to the farmer of Aroostook County, Maine, for fortunes have been made in the Aroostook potato crop during the last year. This world-famed potato district has lately been a mecca for bond salesmen and automobile agents, all of whom are said to have done a good business. In one town in this section, having a population of about 10,000, there are said to be 1100 automobiles, or more than one for every ten inhabitants. This is not to be wondered at, since the total value of the Aroostook County potato crop for 1916 is estimated as having been \$28,000,000. Some farmers are said to have "cleaned up" anywhere from \$10,000 to \$200,000 in a year.

APPARENTLY, it is no new thing that the matter of paving in cities should be a vexed question. Just a hundred years ago, for instance, it was a question of tremendous concern, in Manchester, England, judging from a notice which appeared in the pages of the *Manchester Herald* of that time. It was an urgent notice, and called upon "the inhabitants of the parish of Manchester" to meet together "at the Parish table in the Collegiate Church to consider the present state of the proceedings under the indictment against the parish for enforcing the repair of Oxford Street." Judging from the standard of street paving maintained in those days, Oxford Street must have been in a bad way.